

NODULE X30

THE WARREN COMMISSION THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION AND THE JIM GARRISON INVESTIGATION

The Warren Commission was dominated by establishment types who were connected to the Rockefeller family, or by political types who had ties to NIXON.



NELSON ROCKEFELLER AND HIS HOE

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex30.pdf>

The Rockefeller family had a huge stake in keeping the Communists out of Latin America and they were relieved when JFK got offed. After World War II, Nelson Rockefeller (born July 8, 1908; died January 1979), used his contacts in the Office of Inter-American Affairs to form the International Basic Economy Corporation, which invested heavily in Latin American supermarkets. The Rockefellers also had stock in the United Fruit Company. During the Eisenhower Administration, Nelson Rockefeller served as Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. In this capacity he was apprised of MKULTRA and MKNAOMI. [Szulc NY Mag. 8.29.77] Nelson Rockefeller became a Special Assistant to President Eisenhower from 1954 to 1955. He sat in on Cabinet and National Security Council meetings. During this period PB SUCCESS was effectuated. In September 1955 Nelson Rockefeller became a member of President Eisenhower's Operations Coordinating Board with Allen Dulles, the then-Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. By 1958 the International Basic Economy Corporation had 140 subsidiaries. Thomas S. Gates was a director of the International Basic Economy Corporation. [Federal Register 1959 p427] In Brazil and Venezuela, the International Basic Economy Corporation was directed by Joan Braden, the wife of Tom Braden. The Bradens were close to Richard Helms and Cord Meyer, who was Tom Braden's deputy at the International Organization Division of the CIA. Cord Meyer was a close associate of JAMES ANGLETON. Nelson Rockefeller was elected Governor of New York State in January 1958, and held this position until 1973.

Nelson Rockefeller told a meeting of the Organization of American States on February 12, 1961, that the United States had failed to "make good on the Monroe Doctrine" as far as Cuba was concerned. The Monroe Doctrine announced in 1823 that there would be no colonization, and no intervention, by European states in the Americas. Governor Rockefeller urged that an inter-American conference of foreign ministers be called to map hemispheric strategy to meet the threat of international communism. Nelson Rockefeller warned that Cuba had become "the principal Communist base in the Western Hemisphere from which men, money and propaganda are moving into other American republics on an unprecedented scale. We must face the fact that certain of the weaker Western Hemisphere countries are currently vulnerable to this onslaught. It is conceivable that pro-Castro governments of the Castro type might be established through revolutionary coups in one or more of these countries in the near future." Rockefeller disclosed in 1963 that his major disagreement with President Kennedy centered on Kennedy's anti-Cuban exile position. In the early 1970's, Nelson Rockefeller was a member of NIXON'S Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Other members of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board at that time included Texas Governor John Connally, Claire Booth Luce, and Leo Cherne. [Ross & Wise Inv. Gov. p187]

NELSON ROCKEFELLER AND THE COUP

THE FIRST UNELECTED VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The constitutional amendment which allowed NIXON to appoint Gerald Ford Vice President was approved by the Senate on September 29, 1964, less than 24 hours after

the Warren Report was published. When Vice President Spiro Agnew (Angnostopoulos) resigned on October 10, 1973, after pleading no contest to charges of income tax evasion after he came under investigation for receiving payoff when he was Governor of Maryland, NIXON appointed Gerald Ford as his Vice President. When NIXON resigned, Gerald Ford became President, and appointed Nelson Rockefeller as his Vice President. Rockefeller was Ford's running mate in 1976, but he withdrew from the ticket.

During Nelson Rockefeller's Vice Presidential confirmation hearings, Nelson was asked if he believed the CIA was justified in its activities in Chile:

I assume they were done in the best national interests...I think the flexibility of the present potential actions by our Government are important in the event of some unforeseen circumstances. Therefore, I would question whether the potentiality should be eliminated...I think it would be a mistake. How they are conducting what is done is a matter for good judgment.

Rockefeller was a patrician and would never have involved himself with STURGIS, HEMMING, HARGRAVES and their ilk. He was not involved in the Kennedy assassination. Rockefeller, however, was deeply involved in the Warren Commission and Rockefeller Commission cover-ups of the Kennedy assassination. His name surfaces with Ford, an associate of NIXON who covered up the coup. Rockefeller attained the Vice Presidency of the United States as an indirect result of the coup, and Ford attained the Presidency. We will find that Nelson Rockefeller had many associates on the Warren Commission, but NIXON'S connection led to the top:

EARL WARREN, RICHARD NIXON AND MURRAY CHOTINER



Earl Warren (born March 19, 1891) was Attorney General of California from 1939 to 1943, and Governor from 1943 to 1953. Murray Chotiner was the political public relations man for Earl Warren during his gubernatorial campaign in California. Murray Chotiner had been associated with NIXON since 1946. When NIXON became the Vice Presidential nominee of the Republican Party in 1952, Murray Chotiner served as his campaign manager. In September 1953 Earl Warren was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Eisenhower. In 1966 Murray Chotiner was called

before Senator John McClellan's committee investigating organized crime. Congressional investigator Robert F. Kennedy questioned Chotiner about his client, crime syndicate member Marco Reginelli, and demanded a list of Murray Chotiner's other clients. Dan Moldea reported that Murray Chotiner, and his brother Jack, handled 249 cases of mob figures arrested or indicted between 1949 and 1952. [Moldea, *Hoffa Wars*, Paddington Press, 1978]

MICKEY COHEN, CHOTINER AND NIXON

In 1968 syndicate member Mickey Cohen, who was serving Federal prison time, said that Murray Chotiner had solicited campaign contributions from him on behalf of NIXON. Meyer Harris Cohen (A.K.A. "Mickey" Cohen), the son of Jewish immigrants, grew up in Cleveland, Ohio, where he started in the rackets. In 1940 Mickey Cohen moved to Los Angeles and worked with Jack Dragna and Meyer Lansky's partner, Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel. When Siegel was murdered by Meyer Lansky's hitmen in 1947, Mickey Cohen took over for him. California crime lord Jack Dragna became uncomfortable with Cohen, and numerous attempts were made on the life of Mickey Cohen. Meyer Lansky finally arranged for a truce between Dragna and Cohen.

In 1970 Murray Chotiner became NIXON'S Special Counsel; and in 1971, as a private attorney, he helped Teamster Union boss James Hoffa secure a Presidential pardon. Murray Chotiner was contacted by his friend, I. Irving Davidson, regarding this matter. [FBI FOIA Req. #72,182 approx. 500 pp.; HSCA OCR 11.2.78 Brady]

THE DEATH OF MURRAY CHOTINER

On January 24, 1974, Murray Chotiner's automobile collided with a Government-owned truck driven by Charles Mickens. Murray Chotiner died of a blood clot a week later, while still hospitalized for the automobile accident. [NYT 1.31.74] NIXON knew Earl Warren through Murray Chotiner. The White House tapes revealed that NIXON and H.R. Haldeman considered setting up another Warren Commission, complete with Earl Warren, to investigate Watergate. H.R. Haldeman: "But if you want Earl Warren, he'll do it..." The extent of the NIXON/Warren relationship remained a mystery because of the theft of all the contents from a folder labeled "Correspondence with RICHARD NIXON," found among the possessions of Earl Warren after he died. Earl Warren was easily manipulated by NIXON. NIXON had Earl Warren put Gerald Ford on the Warren Commission. Murray Chotiner's death should be looked into, due to the nature of his associations and the knowledge that he possessed.

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN'S MOTIVATION



On January 20, 1964, Chief Justice Warren met with the staff. After brief introductions, the Chief Justice discussed the circumstances under which he had accepted the chairmanship of the Commission. When the position had first been offered to him he declined it, on the principle that Supreme Court Justices should not take this kind of role. His associate justices concurred in this decision. At this point, however, President Johnson called him. The President stated that rumors of the most exaggerated kind were circulating in this country and overseas. Some rumors went as far as attributing the assassination to a faction within the Government wishing to see the Presidency assumed by President Johnson. Others, if not quenched, could conceivably lead the country into a war which would cost 40 million lives. No one could refuse to do something which might help to prevent such a possibility. The President convinced him that this was an occasion on which actual conditions had to override general principles. The Chief Justice then discussed the role of the Commission. He placed emphasis on the importance of quenching rumors, and precluding future speculation such as that which has surrounded the death of Lincoln. He emphasized the Commission had to determine the truth, whatever that might be. [WC Eisenberg Memo 2.17.64]

John J. McCloy recalled that Warren stated: "When the country is confronted with threatening divisions and suspicions and its foundation is being rocked...the gravity of the situation is such that *it might lead into war*, and if so, it might be a *nuclear war*...the first nuclear strike against us might cause the loss of 40 million people..." Earl Warren delivered this response: "Mr. President, if the situation is that serious, my personal views do not count. I will do it." [?]

HEMMING told this researcher:

If I was sent over to brief Earl Warren, you know what I would say to him? Mr. Chief Justice, we have a situation here where we are closing the barn door and the horse is gone. The President is dead. This matter has to be disposed of quickly to renew the confidence of the American people. We've got civil unrest in this country. We've got a stock market to worry about, we've got investors to worry about, we've got bankers to worry about. We have serious problems. We have got to resolve this.

President Lyndon Johnson may have believed that a presidential assassination was worth starting a conventional war if an intelligence agent of a foreign power was responsible for it, but he did not believe that a Presidential assassination was worth starting a nuclear war over. The job of the Warren Commission was to prevent a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviets over the issue of Cuba and the Kennedy assassination.

All the evidence created against OSWALD led to the Soviets and Cubans. Had TIPPIT killed OSWALD, instead of visa versa, the murder of the President would have been investigated by federal and local government agencies, and it might have been determined that Castro was involved in the Kennedy assassination. Another invasion of Cuba would have been launched. The Soviets would have intervened. We could have all been blown to kingdom come.

The Warren Commission also should have logically concluded OSWALD worked for the KGB. Instead, it determined there was no conspiracy.

James Hosty commented, "They covered up the KGB's involvement for obvious reasons - it would have started World War III, now wouldn't it have? How did World War I start?"

HEMMING told this researcher:

The key ticket with the guy was that he defected to the Soviet Union, he's been trained as a KGB agent. How could these people possibly figure out that this scenario would scare the shit out of the people in Washington? What backfired on the plotters was painting this picture that it was a Castro hit. It scared the shit out of some high-ranking people, and they covered it up. Jesus Christ, the best laid plans of mice and men. They did it *too* good. They painted *too* clear of a picture that burned it's way right back to Fidel Castro. It scared the fuck out of the powers that be. They wouldn't go to war. The American people never realized we had come so fucking close to nuclear holocaust.

The CIA commented on OSWALD'S blazing trail:

Long standing KGB practice generally forbids agents serving outside the USSR to have any contact with domestic communist parties or with Soviet Embassies or consulates. This prohibition, designed to reduce the possibilities of compromise to a minimum, is probably most stringently applied to agents on extremely sensitive missions. Yet OSWALD blazed a trail to the Soviets that was a mile wide. He corresponded with the national headquarters of the Communist Party USA -- apparently with some regularity - and visited the Soviet Consulate in Mexico City. In addition to his well-known leftist political activities, he also subscribed to the *Daily Worker* and a Trotskyite publication, allegedly received newspapers from the Soviet Union and last June asked that his passport be revalidated for travel to the USSR. [CIA 376-154 Neil Huntley]

WARREN COMM. MEMBERS CONNECTIONS TO ROCKEFELLERS ALLEN DULLES



Allen Dulles, who was perhaps the most famous Director of the CIA, was fired by President Kennedy in 1962. He was unfairly blamed for the Bay Pigs disaster. The law firm of Allen Dulles, Sullivan & Cromwell, represented the interests of the Rockefellers and Allen Dulles was the former Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations. During the 1970's, David Rockefeller was the Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations. In 1987 the Council on Foreign Relations received a grant from the Asia Foundation. [CFR Annual Report 1988] After J. Lee Rankin was appointed chief counsel, Rankin suggested that Allen Dulles become "a Commission CIA file reviewer." Allen Dulles declined, but announced his willingness to provide a statement or testimony

concerning his knowledge of OSWALD. Allen Dulles stated that "as far as he could remember he never had any knowledge of OSWALD at any time prior to the date of the assassination." [CIA 618-793] Allen Dulles died on January 30, 1969, at age 75 due to influenza complicated by pneumonia.

Allen Dulles had an ax to grind against Kennedy. He should not have been looking into the circumstances surrounding Kennedy's assassination. His appointment meant that no one in or around the CIA would be blamed. Dulles believed that co-existence with the Soviet Union did not prevent the Russians from engaging a war of subversion against the West. [*Chicago Tribune*, 4.29.64 page 10I] Why didn't he believe that OSWALD was part of this subversion? Dulles had no knowledge of OSWALD and his relationship to ANGLETON.

JOHN J. McCLOY: MR. ESTABLISHMENT



John J. McCloy was born on March 31, 1895. His law firm, Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, represented the Rockefeller interests beginning in the 1920's. In June 1941 Vacuum Oil and Royal Dutch Shell Oil entered into a deal with the Soviets wherein they would purchase oil from the Soviet Union. This infuriated the Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey, which was controlled by the Rockefeller family. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced its refusal to buy

oil from Soviet Russia until it recognizes private property rights. *The New York Times* reported: "The Standard of New Jersey owns a 51% interest in the Nobel Company, a Russian oil unit that was nationalized along with the rest of the Russian petroleum interests after the Soviets took charge of the Government. The Standard of New Jersey had no substantial interests in Russia prior to the nationalization of the industry. The Standard of New Jersey, through its ownership of control of the Nobel Company has a claim against the Soviet Government." [NYT 1.16.28] *The New York Times* reported:

"The Rockefellers, who are largely interested in the Standard of New Jersey and the Vacuum Oil Company, are expected to use their influence to prevent any widening of the breach between the three companies." [NYT 7.26.27] In the 1930's, John J. McCloy became a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. During World War II, John J. McCloy was an Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, and supervised the Strategic Services Unit of the War Department in 1944. In 1945 he was appointed High Commissioner to Germany, the top-ranking United States official there. By 1947 John J. McCloy was an official in the Office of Policy Coordination. He worked closely with Frank Wisner on numerous CIA operations in post-war Europe. In the early 1950's John J. McCloy pardoned Nazi war criminals, despite protests from divergent quarters. When he returned to the United States, John J. McCloy resumed his role as the Attorney for the Rockefellers, and engineered the merger of the Chase and Manhattan Banks. The Chase Manhattan Bank was employed to launder CIA funds. John J. McCloy was installed as a Director of the Chase Manhattan Bank and a Director of the Rockefeller Foundation. John J. McCloy was a Director of United Fruit. In 1959 he worked with the CIA in funding anti-Communist activities at the Vienna World Youth Festival. He was a close friend of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, John McCone. After the Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962, John J. McCloy negotiated with the Russians. In 1964 John J. McCloy thought it was imperative to "show the world that America is not a banana republic, where a government can be changed by a conspiracy." John J. McCloy was involved in the overthrow of Joao Goulart simultaneously with his position on the Warren Commission. Joao Goulart, a left-of-center President of Brazil, had expropriated the iron ore concessions of a client of John J. McCloy. John J. McCloy worked with Colonel Vernon Walters, the U.S. Military Attaché in Rio on this operation. NIXON suggested in 1972 that the Justice Department appoint John J. McCloy as the Special Prosecutor in Watergate. He refused the assignment.

GERALD R. FORD



Warren Commissioner Gerald R. Ford (born July 14, 1913) was a Congressman from Michigan and a member of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic Studies from 1963 to 1964. Arleigh Burke, who was a Director of the Free Cuba Committee, was the Director of Center for Strategic Studies at this time. Arleigh Burke told Jack Anderson that "government gumshoes, probably Central

Intelligence Agency burglars, broke into his private office and stole some important personal documents." [Miami Herald 2.2.77] George Smathers was on the Advisory Board of the Center for Strategic Studies at this time. Ford was first mentioned as a possible presidential candidate in January 1964. When the FBI discovered that the Warren Commission was impressed with an article about the Kennedy assassination in the *New Republic* entitled Seeds of Doubt, Hoover suggested: "I think DeLoach should brief Ford regarding the *New Republic* article and its authors. H." [FBI 62-109090-73 Brennan to Sullivan 12.19.63] The United Press reported that documents released

under the Freedom of Information Act indicated that the FBI considered Ford its spy on the Warren Commission. [Miami Herald 1.19.78] Ford told the Long Island Daily, Newsday, that "there was never any real disagreement among the members or anything." [Newsday 9.28.74]

NIXON AND GERALD FORD

In 1965 NIXON'S former campaign manager, John Stiles (John Stiles born May 12, 1916; died in March 1976) and Gerald Ford, co-authored *OSWALD: Portrait of the Assassin*. The CIA Counter-Intelligence Section liked Gerald Ford's book, since "Only slight mention is made of the charge put forth by OSWALD'S mother and others that OSWALD may have been a CIA agent." The CIA examined the galley proofs before the book was published. [CIA 1289-1019] Raymond Rocca wrote,

JIM, herein is (deleted as of 2010) copy of Congressman Ford's rehash of the OSWALD case. Stiles sat with him during much of the hearings period. I had this from Walter Pforzheimer for an advanced look, it must be returned to him without fail Friday morning. The first chapter, "The Commission Gets its First Shock" centers on the allegation that OSWALD was an FBI Agent. Neither the chapter nor the rest of the book sustain the charge. I'm afraid however, that the presentation if it quoted out of context could be utilized by the Lefties (Mark Lane et. al.) to continue their campaign. Perhaps you will want to call this matter to Sam's attention. (deleted as of 2010) I do not regard any treatment of the CIA - which is minimal - to be objectionable. Rock.

[CIA 994-937 NARA 1993:06.21.18:32:01:250310]

When Ford became President, Stiles, who had become a White House consultant, and producer Sheldon Davis, tried to have *Portrait of an Assassin* made into a movie. *Playboy Magazine* carried a story that alleged that Gerald Ford received secret CIA campaign funding in 1968.

On October 17, 1974, President Ford vetoed an effort to expand the Freedom of Information Act. [NYT 10.18.74] During his unelected presidency, Gerald Ford named Governor John Connally to his Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, after Connally was acquitted of bribery charges. Ford's reorganization of the intelligence community included attempts to tighten Government secrecy by providing by providing penalties for officials who divulged classified information. [Miami Herald 2.21.76] Ford named Leo Cherne to his intelligence advisory board. Gerald Ford pardoned NIXON and named George Bush as CIA Director.

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER



After World War II, John Sherman Cooper (born August 23, 1901), worked with John J. McCloy and helped reorganize the Bavarian judicial system in West Germany. In 1950 he served as advisor to the Secretary of State at NATO meetings. From 1955 to 1956 he was Ambassador to India. Cooper was a former trustee of the Asia Foundation. John Sherman Cooper was a United States Senator when he served on the Warren Commission. In 1969 he was reappointed Ambassador to India by NIXON.

RICHARD RUSSELL



Richard Russell (born November 2, 1897) was a Senator from Georgia who was Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee from 1951 to 1952, and from 1955 to 1968. In this capacity, he "established continuing relationships with the Directors of the Central Intelligence Agency and preserved exclusivity in his knowledge of Agency activities. [He was] also able to develop relationships of mutual trust and understanding with the Directors of the Central Intelligence Agency that allowed informal exchanges to prevail over formal votes and close supervision." [Sup. Det. Staff Reports on For. & Mil. Intell. Bk. IV Sel. Comm. to Study Gov. Ops. with Resp. to Intell. Act. 4.23.76] Senator Russell was a leader of the Dixiecrats, and had opposed President Kennedy's military and civil rights programs. Richard Helms claimed Senator Richard Russell was aware of the CIA assassination plots against Fidel Castro. Senator Russell told the *Atlanta Journal* "that it was at his insistence that the report stipulated that there was no evidence of a plot, rather than saying flatly none existed. [Atlanta Journal 9.28.64] Richard Russell expressed his doubts about the conclusions of the Warren Commission on a WAB-TV interview in Atlanta in January 1970. He affirmed that he believed there had, in fact, been a conspiracy: "I think someone else worked with OSWALD. Too many things cause me to doubt he planned it all by himself." Senator Russell believed the Soviets and the Cubans were involved in the assassination. He refused to sign the Warren Commission Report until a clause was added saying their conclusions represented a judgment based on the best information available. Richard Russell's lungs were already crippled by chronic emphysema and he was hospitalized in December 1970 due to a recurring respiratory infection. He died on January 22, 1971, at age 73. [Atlanta Journal 2.28.64; NYT 1.22.71; Atlanta Constitution 1.22.71]

Senator Richard Russell was from the Deep South, believed in segregation, and was re-elected for decades by his constituency. Because of Senate seniority rules he was Chairman of the Armed Services Committee. In this context he came into contact with Allen Dulles. Dulles influenced Russell, when they were both on the Warren Commission, however, Russell still believed the evidence pointed to the Soviets and Cubans. Senator Richard Russell was not part of the eastern establishment. This was why he was the only dissenting voice.

A QUESTIONABLE OCCURRENCE: THE DEATH OF HALE BOGGS

Congressman Hale Boggs (born February 15, 1914) grew up in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. He was an attorney in New Orleans who was first elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1946. Congressman Hale Boggs had questioned James Forrestal about the need to create the CIA. On April 5, 1971, he made an impassioned speech to his fellow Representatives on the tyranny of intelligence agencies turning America into a police state:



The story is colorfully recounted in a file *Roll Call* obtained from the FBI under the Freedom of Information Act. It began on April 5, 1971, when Boggs unexpectedly took the House floor during one-minutes to declare that 'when the FBI taps telephones of the members of this body and the members of the Senate, when the FBI stations agents on college campuses to infiltrate college organizations, when the FBI adopts the tactics of the Soviet Union and Hitler's Gestapo, then it is time - it is way past time, Mr. Speaker - that the present director no longer be the director.' That afternoon,

FBI Congressional liaison Tom Bishop, one of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's loyal lieutenants, wrote a memo to the FBI hierarchy describing Bogg's speech: 'Our relations with Boggs generally have been cordial and a letter of congratulations was sent to him by Mr. Hoover upon his most recent re-election to the House.' wrote Bishop, 'It is not known what has gotten in to him to make this statement.' But Hoover, who had increasingly been under siege from a number of other, less prominent Members for his controversial tactics, wrote bitterly in the margin, 'Just another jackal joining the pack.'...The next afternoon, Hoover himself typed up a memo for Bishop and his closest aid, Clyde Tolson, detailing his response to Boggs. He wrote that he had spoken with House Minority Leader Gerald Ford and House Speaker Carl Albert (Dem.-OK) and informed them 'there has never been a wiretap or microphone or what we call an electronic installation on any Congressman or Senator since I have been Director, which has been since 1924.' ...Numerous prominent Members began volunteering suspicions they too had been spied on by the FBI. According to an April 7, 1971, article in *Roll Call*, Senators George McGovern (SD), Harold Hughes, (Iowa), and Birch Bayh (Ind) - all liberal Democrats running for President - all suspected they were being bugged and Bayh actually found a device...Boggs did not produce irrefutable evidence that the FBI had been spying on Members, but he did build a persuasive case, citing among other things the Bayh incident and a claim that Senator Ralph Yarborough (Dem. -TX) and FBI critic, 'found an electronic surveillance device in the intercom system in his desk.' He also cited a case in which the neighbor of liberal Senator Charles Percy (R-III.)

discovered a broadcasting device underneath his car, which was always parked in front of Percy's house. Shortly thereafter, Percy's wife found two men working on the phone line outside Percy's house for what they said were 'safety purposes.' And Senator Wayne Morse (D-OHIO) another liberal, was informed of a bug in his office by a reporter. [Roll Call 8.10.92]

Congressman Hale Boggs advised his colleagues that he had evidence that the FBI was tapping his telephones. FBI document WFO-113 contained this:

New Orleans, in 1-8619, UN 6-1322, IN 7-0896

It is noted that this last call, CR 7-0696, contained a notation indicating the operator was not sure that New Orleans, Louisiana, was the destination for this subscriber. Also on this date, subject placed a call to Congressman HALE BOGGS, Democrat from Louisiana. This was a person-to-person call from subject's suite to BOGGS; however, it is not known whether subject actually talked to BOGGS nor not. On January 24, 1981 subject also placed a call to New York City, CI 6-9100 and a call to the Taft Hotel, New York, CLYDE Bell. Also on January 24, 1961 subject called Baltimore, Maryland, SA 7-4621. The records of the Willard also indicated that the following long distance phone calls were made from this suite and charged to J. J. AMATO: New Orleans, VI 3-1317, 729-6666 Baltimore, LS 9-9762 1/23/01



On October 16, 1972, Congressman Hale Boggs, Congressman Nick Begich, and an aide to Nick Begich, left Anchorage, Alaska, at 9:00 a.m. en route to Juneau, Alaska, (575 miles) in a twin-engine Cessna 310. They were last heard from at 9:09 a.m. when Federal Aeronautics Administration officials received a visual flight plan, just as the plane was approaching the Chugach Mountain Range. The pilot gave the route as:

- (1) Over the Chugach Mountain Range to Prince William Sound.
- (2) Along the coast to Glacier National Monument.

(3) To Juneau, skirting the edge of the St. Elias Mountain Range. This route would have taken them over water for a very brief period. No one on the plane was heard from again. The pilot, Don E. Jonz, had 15,000 flying hours and a good reputation. He owned Pan Alaska Airways, from which the plane was chartered. The aircraft of Don E. Johnz was not equipped with a built-in emergency radio beacon; when asked by the Federal Aeronautics Administration whether he had "emergency gear and a locator beacon aboard," the pilot replied, "Affirmative." Don E. Jonz was required by Alaska State law to carry a hand-held locator beacon. The weather forecast that day predicted no significant changes from earlier forecasts.

More than 100 private and 40 military aircraft flew up and down the southern Alaska coast in search of the missing plane. Later, two jet reconnaissance planes, each equipped with cloud-piercing electronic equipment, intensified the emergency mission, accompanied by a total of 52 other aircraft. Air Force C130s stayed aloft throughout the search, electronically equipped to locate the emergency beacon of the Cessna aircraft. The Air Force brought out the SR-71, the successor to the U-2, to aerially photograph the landscape. There were 55 sightings of material thought to be wreckage, but none of it came from the plane. The NTSB called the mission "one of the most extensive searches in recent aviation history." After 3,600 hours of serial hunting, not a trace of the wreckage was ever found.

Even more mysterious was the fact that the C130s were unable to pick up any radio signals from the emergency equipment aboard the Cessna. Had the transmitter been destroyed even though it was specifically designed to survive a plane crash? After the crash, a hand-held emergency beacon was found in the cabin of another Pan Alaska aircraft; it was said to belong to Don E. Jonz. This seemed to explain the missing emergency radio signal. However, a witness who had seen the pilot, recalled that Don E. Jonz had an unidentified object in his briefcase the size and shape of an emergency locator. This locator was a different color than those sold at Anchorage Airport. Was it a bomb? The NTSB concluded it was "unable to determine the probable cause of the accident." [NTSB Report AAR-72-28]

THOMAS BOGGS

Congressman Hale Boggs son, Thomas Boggs, disclosed to the press in 1975 that the FBI had leaked damaging material to his father about the personal lives of researchers who studied the Kennedy assassination. Congressman Hale Boggs placed this material in the care of his son. Thomas Boggs added that his father "felt personally intimidated by the FBI's visits to see him. It was, you know, 'We know this and that about you, and a lot of things could come out in public about you.'" The FBI sent reports on seven Warren Commission critics to the Johnson White House. An FBI document:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MEMORANDA

TO: Mr. Callahan

FROM: H. N. BASSET

SUBJECT: Information Concerning *Washington Star* news article dated January 31, 1975, Regarding Hale Boggs' Son Claiming Possession of File on Warren Commission Critics.

BACKGROUND

The *Washington Star News*, a Washington, D.C. daily newspaper, carried an article in the January 31, 1975, edition under an Associated Press release captioned "Boggs Son Tells of Files on Warren Panel." The article quotes Tom H. Boggs, Jr., son of the late Representative Hale Boggs, as claiming that in 1970 his father gave him dossiers which the FBI compiled on critics of the Warren Commission in an attempt to discredit them. According to the article, Boggs son stated "they weren't basically sex files. They had some of that element, but most of the material dealt with left wing organizations these people belonged to."

Tom H. Boggs, Jr. declined to identify all seven of the critical authors but stated that writer Edward J. Epstein and lawyer Mark Lane were among the individuals whom he had information regarding. Boggs Jr. reportedly stated that the information given him by his father included a photograph of one of the seven engaging in an unnatural sex act with two women.

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

In a review of Bureau files by the Inspection Staff, no evidence was found that any information of this nature was ever disseminated directly to Hale Boggs from the FBI.

However, the Bureau file review indicates that on November 8, 1966, memoranda were furnished to Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to President Johnson, at the White House, setting forth pertinent information contained in Bureau files regarding background on seven individuals who wrote unfavorable articles concerning the Warren Commission findings.

The seven individuals mentioned in the memorandum to Mr. Watson were Edward J. Epstein, Joachim Joesten, Penn Jones, Mark Lane, Richard Popkin, Leo Sauvage and Harold Weisberg.

In addition to background information regarding the seven critics of the Warren Commission, we disseminated to Mr. Watson at the White House one facial photograph of Mark Lane, one obscene photograph of Mark Lane lying on a bed, a hand printed instruction by Lane regarding perverted sexual acts, and signed statements from two women concerning the performance of unnatural sexual acts on the person of Mark Lane.

Regarding the dissemination concerning Mark Lane, were received information that in 1962 the District Attorney of Queens County, New York, conducted an investigation of Mark Lane for alleged sodomy. At that time, statements from two women were received, along with an obscene photograph of Mark Lane and hand printed instructions which Mark Lane gave to one of the girls in order that they could perform upon his person perverted sexual acts of a sadistic masochistic nature.

The background information furnished to the White House regarding Mark Lane indicated that he is an attorney, born in New York City on February 24, 1927, and that he has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party groups and organizations.

Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960 and in May 1962, he was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as a candidate for the United States House of Representatives from the 19th Congressional District in New York.

OBSERVATIONS

There is no evidence to indicate that Representative Hale Boggs received information disseminated from the Bureau regarding persons critical of the Warren Commission, or information concerning the immoral activity of Mark Lane. As this information was furnished to the White House, it appears that President Johnson, or a member of the White House disseminated it to the Warren Commission, of which Representative Boggs was a member or directly to Boggs.

No written request from the White House to furnish information regarding Warren Commission critics was located in Bureau files; however, according to Bureau Supervisors James C. Farrington and James M. Murphy, who were in the Crime Records Division in 1966, and assisted in the preparation of the summary memoranda mentioned above, which was furnished to the White House, this request from the White House appeared to be a routine telephonic request which was taken through Assistant Director DeLoach's office. At that time it was customary for the White House to telephonically request background information directly through the Crime Records Division and the response to the request would be delivered through Mr. DeLoach, who had liaison directly with the White House.[FBI 62-109090-635X]

In the Summer of 1992 *Roll Call* published a story, allegedly based on FBI documents, which revealed that the Government had received a report, shortly after the plane disappeared, that experimental tracking equipment had located the wreckage of an airplane near Yakutat, Alaska, and that there were two survivors. This researcher was unable to locate these documents. The wife of Nick Begich stated: "It's a mystery. What

did happen? How did it happen? My children wish there were answers." HEMMING told this researcher: "The people who do this shit are independent contractors. They have nothing to do with the politics of anybody. If the plane got blown to shit over the water, they ain't gonna recover nothing."

Robert Olsen of the Rockefeller Commission reported that "HUNT categorically denied...any participation or involvement whatever in the attempted assassination of Governor Wallace, the disappearance of Congressman Hale Boggs or the shooting of Senator Stennis." [NARA SSCIA 157-10011-10090] Senator Stennis was shot on January 31, 1973, in front of his home in the capital during an apparent robbery. Three black men were convicted of this crime. There was no political motive.

J. LEE RANKIN



J. Lee Rankin was the General Counsel of the Warren Commission. The FBI reported: "J. Lee Rankin, chief counsel of the Commission, has been investigated twice by the Bureau. An applicant-type investigation was conducted in 1953 prior to his employment with the Department. He was investigated again in 1955 when he was being considered as the Department's representative to the President's Committee on Disarmament Problems. Both investigations were favorable, and our relations with him while he was in the Department were cordial." [FBI Belmont to Rosen 1.23.64] Allen Dulles opposed the appointment of J. Lee Rankin as the Chief Counsel of the Warren Commission:

Warren: Before Allen goes away, I think we ought to discuss the question of the counsel, because we had our meeting at eight thirty this morning and we discussed Mr. Rankin. Mr. McCloy, and Mr. Dulles, and Congressman Ford, all had some reservations about whether he has the great ability to do this job. I'm sure that discretion is used here, but I told them I would not want to have anyone here that would not have the full confidence of the Commission...

Dulles: I have checked very carefully on Mr. Rankin and I give you my proxy to go ahead, to go with him before we have another meeting. There are one or two other names, if Mr. Rankin's name does not come to the top among all of you. I would like to have another look at (Deleted) a little older than the age limit that has been suggested.

Warren: Little older than forty, he's seventy four.

Dulles: He's that exactly, but he's a vigorous 74. I just checked on him recently as far as his health was concerned. (Deleted) I have had very, very, well described to me. I don't know him personally. There is a man in the younger bracket named (Deleted), who came down with (Deleted) and

made a great impression here, who is a lawyer. Whether he's available or not, I don't know. He's in government now, and is working with AID.

McCloy: He's in the War Department. (Deleted)

Dulles: He's been highly recommended...

Warren: ...[Rankin] has lived for causes all his life. They wanted to make him a (Deleted) when he left there, and he wouldn't take it because he wanted to be able to work for causes. I suppose if he had taken a job as (Deleted) everybody would say "there's a hell of big man." But he wouldn't do it because he took this job; he thought it was a cause to serve over there and he just dedicated himself to it.

Russell: Mr. Chairman, if it is in order, I move the Chief Justice, Mr. McCloy and should constitute a subcommittee to look into this matter, and I would like to have Mr. Ford, too, to interview Mr. (Deleted) and others, and to select a counsel for this Commission.

J. Lee Rankin was born July 8, 1907, in Hartington, Nebraska. As an Assistant United States Attorney Rankin worked on *Brown v. Board of Education*, which led to the desegregation of America's schools. He became New York City's chief Corporation Counsel from 1966 to 1972. In 1972 Charles Colson attempted to recruit J. Lee Rankin for Watergate Special Prosecutor. NIXON eventually hired J. Lee Rankin to edit the strategic portions of the White House tapes. Rankin died on June 27, 1996.

ASSISTANT COUNSELS BURT GRIFFIN



Burt Griffin was a former assistant U.S. Attorney General who became a judge in Ohio. Griffin investigated the RUBY aspect of the assassination. Griffin was interviewed by this researcher in 1977. He stated that he did not believe RUBY was a member of organized crime, despite his numerous syndicate associates. He said "Everyone knows somebody connected with organized crime - a bookie, etc." He was convinced that OSWALD acted alone. In 1968 Griffen left the Legal Aid Society and went to Washington where he was hired by the Office of Economic Opportunity under Richard Nixon.

NORMAN REDLICH



Norman Redlich, who was Jewish, was the only Warren Commission Assistant Counsel who had a civil libertarian background. Very few documents were generated by him.

JOE BALL AND DAVID BELIN



Joe Ball handled "the identity of the assassin issue" with David Belin who was Jewish. Ball had been an old friend of Earl Warren and believed that was why Warren hired him. David Belin did an article entitled "The Second Gunman Syndrome" for William Buckley's *National Review*. [4.27.79]



W. DAVID SLAWSON



W. David Slawson, whose father was a close friend of Gerald Ford, was appointed General Counsel of the Federal Price Control Commission by NIXON. David Slawson was in the United States Army from 1954 to 1956. He was trained as a combat engineer at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and served as a communications clerk at the anti-aircraft artillery at Fort MacArthur, California, and as a mathematical physicist for the Chemical Corps at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, a poison gas testing center, before joining the Warren Commission. [NYT 4.19.72] David Slawson told the HSCA: "I suppose I had a little bit more than the average person's knowledge about the CIA, very slightly. My recollection is that the CIA, when I was in college, recruited people...I knew one or two people in the class ahead of me who, by all accounts, went to work for the CIA, and it was something I briefly considered myself..." [HSCA V11 p42] During his time as a Warren Commission counsel, David Slawson worked with the CIA. David Slawson handled the "Possible Conspiratorial Relationships" aspect of the investigation, and he weighed the possibility of an anti-Castro Cuban plot:

My theory was that...the anti-Castro Cubans were very angry with Kennedy because they felt they had been betrayed with the Bay of Pigs. OSWALD, on the other hand, was identified publicly with Castro, he was pro-Castro. So, we felt that if somehow the anti-Castro Cubans could have got OSWALD to do it, or had done it themselves, but framed OSWALD, either way, somehow put the blame on OSWALD, that they would achieve two objectives...revenge on Kennedy...possibly cause an invasion of Cuba...

When asked whether he ever questioned the reliability of CIA information because of the involvement of the CIA with anti-Castro Cuban exiles, he replied: "No. I concluded that Raymond Rocca's strong anti-Castro feeling did not bias, or did not prevent him, from being an honest investigator."

When asked whether he ever considered the plausibility of CIA involvement as part of his anti-Castro theory, David Slawson responded: "No, I don't think that I entertained very long the possibility that Rocca, or anybody else I had known at the CIA, was in any way involved in the Kennedy killing." [HSCA V11 p57]

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN



William T. Coleman was a native Philadelphian, born on July 7, 1920. He was a former clerk to Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme Court. He was the first Blackman to serve as a law clerk to a Supreme Court Justice. He was a registered Republican. During the Eisenhower administration Coleman was on the President's Committee on Governmental Employment Policy. As a Republican, Mr. Coleman served in appointed Federal positions under four Presidents. He was a delegate to the United Nations and a member of President NIXON'S Price Commission. He is reported to have advised Mr. NIXON to resign, rather than undergo an impeachment proceeding. He is on the record as saying a President should be allowed to destroy tapes and documents before leaving office. Coleman has been a Board Member of the New York Stock Exchange, and a Director of the Rand Corporation. He was a director of the National Civil Service League, and the Council on Foreign Relations. [NYT 1.14.75 p.23] The FBI reported that back in 1959, a Special Inquiry investigation was conducted concerning Coleman, Bufile 77-80913. [FBI 62-109060-66] Coleman had a security clearance from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, headed by John J. McCloy, and the Atomic Energy Commission. William Coleman was on leave from the law firm of J. Richardson Dilworth, Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Kohn & Dilks. Dilworth was Chairman of the Board of Rockefeller Center, and a director of the Chase Manhattan Bank. In 1965 Dilworth's associates included Roger Blough, Chairman of U.S. Steel, who had received a letter from President Kennedy in 1961, warning him not to raise steel prices. Blough resented Kennedy's interference and said so publically. Blough was tied in with the Bechtel Corporation. [L. McCartney, *Friends In High Places* p107] George Champion, former head of the Chase Manhattan Bank, (he joined the bank in 1930), was an associate of Dilworth and of former CIA Director William Casey, Martin S. Davis of Gulf and Western and Donald Kendall of Pepsico. [Persico, J. *William Casey* 1991 p172,458] JAMES McCORD reported "The Chase Manhattan Bank was a former NIXON law client in the 1960's and its Chairman, George Champion, a close friend of the President." [Piece of Tape p208] Champion was a fundamentalist Christian who supported Billy Graham's crusades. Another associate of Dilworth, John DeWitt, worked with John J. McCloy on the interment of Japanese Americans during World War II. NIXON considered Coleman for Watergate Special Prosecutor, and President Gerald Ford appointed him Secretary of Transportation. William Coleman examined "Possible Conspiratorial Relationships" with David Slawson, and worked closely with the CIA. [NYT 1.14.75 p23, 5.4.73; WR 477; CIA 988-927B, 618-793 Note J. Richardson Dilworth and Richardson Dilworth former Mayor of Phil. are two different people.]

LEON DAYRIES HUBERT

Leon Dayries Hubert was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 1, 1911; he attended Tulane University where he became president of the Phi Beta Kappa honor society. He received his degree in law in 1934, and he practiced law in New Orleans. Hubert was an Assistant United States Attorney in the Eastern District of Louisiana from November 12, 1934, to 1942. The FBI: "Hubert was investigated in 1937 as a departmental applicant.

He was under consideration for appointment as Assistant United States Attorney in New Orleans. This investigation was entirely favorable. He was considered brilliant, above average in ability, excellent personal character, habits and reputation." Leon Hubert resigned his post as Assistant United States Attorney General in 1942 as a result of the war. In May 1941, a confidential informant told the FBI that Leon Hubert's name was obtained from ledger cards at the National Headquarters of the National Lawyers Guild, which had been cited as a Communist front. [FBI 77-8959-4] Hubert resigned from the Guild in 1940. From 1945 to 1946, Hubert was again a Assistant United States Attorney General. In Hubert 1946 he became a law professor at Tulane University. Hubert was elected District Attorney of New Orleans Parish from 1954 to 1958. During this time, CARLOS MARCELLO controlled this office.

The FBI reported:

In 1955 a letter was received by the FBI from the Anti-communist Committee of the Americas. The letter, in part, stated that as a condition [prior] to the last election of the Mayor of New Orleans was his acceptance of Leon Hubert as District Attorney of New Orleans Parish [and that] Hubert had been a protégé of one Dr. Mitchell Franklin, a professor of law at Tulane University, who was allegedly an admitted addict of Russian communism, and a long time Vice President of the National Lawyers Guild. The letter continued that the Committee would not contend that Hubert was a Communist or knowingly aided and abetted subversion; however the Committee believed that Hubert was inexperienced, naive, and was permitted to become district attorney so that there would be no prosecution under the Louisiana Communist Control Act.

The FBI reported:

In 1956 Leon Hubert contacted SAC Weeks and offered the service of his wife as a translator of Slavic languages. Hubert at that time was the District Attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana, and attending a convention in Miami, Florida. We had no need for a part-time translator at that time. Bureau files were reviewed and revealed Leon Hubert had been a member of the National Lawyers Guild (cited in 1944 by the House Committee on Un-American Activities). The information we received indicated Hubert resigned from the National Lawyer Guild in May 1940.

In addition, our files show that Guy Banister, former SAC, had contacted the New Orleans Office in July 1956, and confidentially advised that within a short time several top heads of the New Orleans Police would 'roll.' Guy Banister indicated that corruption among the city officials was great, and indicated that he had enough on D.A. Leon Hubert and the rest of the city officials to charge them with malfeasance. He did not explain, or clarify, the type of charges he intended to press." [FBI NO 77-72922]

The FBI:

In commenting upon the possible state action, Mr. Banister said that there is a remote possibility that Mayor DeLesseps Morrison...and District Attorney Leon D. Hubert will be implicated on the theory that they permitted a situation to exist in the department involving a number of policemen.

Guy Banister wrote:

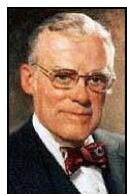
Cases of malfeasance were prepared, and submitted to the New Orleans Parish Grand Jury, against Mayor Morrison, Police Superintendent Provosty A. Dayries, and District Attorney Leon Dayries Hubert. These cases were 'tried' before the Grand Jury, and no indictments were returned.

On June 12, 1956, J. Edgar Hoover asked the New Orleans office of the FBI to

...conduct complete discreet investigation character reputation qualifications of Leon Dayries Hubert Jr. presently Assistant U.S. Attorney New Orleans, Louisiana. Department applicant. Ascertain particular kind of practice since admission Louisiana Bar submitting report by June 17, 1956.

In 1958 Hubert resumed teaching at Tulane. Leon Hubert was assigned to investigate RUBY by the Warren Commission. In late 1963, Guy Banister appeared on New Orleans television, at his own expense, to attack Leon Hubert. Guy Banister charged that the Federal Prosecutors Office, which was once headed by Leon Hubert, failed to investigate a complaint against Assistant District Attorney Grady C. Durham, whom Guy Banister believed to be swindler. Before the HSCA called him as a witness, Leon Hubert died on March 26, 1977, after an extended illness. He was 65 years old.

ALBERT JENNER



Albert Jenner served as NIXON'S Minority counsel on the House Judiciary Committee. The Judiciary Committee studied grounds for NIXON'S impeachment. Albert Jenner resigned during these hearings. Albert Jenner handled OSWALD'S background. Albert Jenner, born June 20, 1907, died on September 18, 1988.

WESLEY LIEBELER



Wesley Liebeler was appointed to the Policy Planning Office of the Federal Trade Commission by NIXON. Wesley Liebler supported the testimony of the Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, at a two day conference on food prices, on October 30, 1974. [NYT 11.1.74] Wesley

Liebeler handled OSWALD'S background. Known as an extreme conservative, he worked for Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. [HSCA V11 p390] Tracy Barnes and Frank Wisner also worked there.

ARLEN SPECTOR



Arlen Spector, also Jewish, originally from Kansas, was with the Office of Special Investigations while he was in the Air Force from 1951 to 1953. He entered Yale University Law School where he was editor of the *Yale Law Journal*. He graduated in 1956. He was appointed to the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office in 1958 where he secured the conviction of an important organized crime figure in 1962, and was offered a position in the

Justice Department of United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Arlen Spector refused. Spector visited President NIXON at the White House on November 21, 1969. In 1972 Arlen Spector was head of the Committee to Re-elect NIXON in Philadelphia.

The Watergate investigation produced this document:

(Deleted)
Philadelphia City Hall
Room 666
(Deleted)
Reliable Engineering Associates
410 Walnut Street
12th Floor
Philadelphia, Pa.

Visual inspection of Room 666, Philadelphia City Hall, determined it is the main entrance for the office of Philadelphia District Attorney Arlen Spector. District Attorney Spector is the Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee to Re-elect President NIXON. Further inquiry determined phone (Deleted) is specifically assigned to Assistant District Attorney John Steinberg. On July 6, 1972, (Deleted) Reliable Engineering Associates, 410 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. advised that Reliable is a "job-shop," which bids on many Federal Government contracts. The president of the company is (Deleted) a prominent member of the Philadelphia Committee to Re-Elect President NIXON. (Deleted) was in Washington, D.C., on business for this committee on July 6, 1972. [FBI PH 139-115]

NIXON requested Arlen Spector to coordinate his Watergate defense team in 1973. The *New York Post* reported: "PHILLY DA TO DEFEND NIXON? Philadelphia, (AP). Philadelphia District Attorney Arlen Spector will join President NIXON's Watergate defense staff and probably be in line to head it, the *Philadelphia Bulletin* said

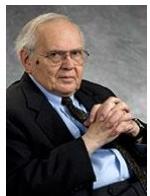
today."Arlen Specter handled the facts of the assassination. He later became a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. [Who's Who In America; NYT 9.8.73, 10.31.74 and approx. 12.6.63] In 1995 Arlen Specter became a Presidential candidate.

FRANCIS W. H. ADAMS



Former New York City Police Commissioner Francis W.H. Adams also handled the facts of the assassination.

MELVIN EISENBERG



Melvin Eisenberg, also Jewish, was appointed to the Federal Price Control Administration by NIXON.

SAMUEL A. STERN

Samuel A. Stern, also Jewish, was a member of the Washington, D.C., law firm of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering. He investigated the performance of the United States Secret Service. [HSCA JFK Exhibit F-476]

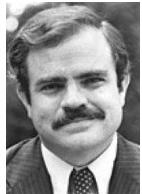
LLOYD CUTLER



The founder of Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering, Lloyd Cutler, also Jewish, was a Commissioner for Latin America who was in charge of the liquidation of German assets. He worked with Nelson Rockefeller. Shortly after the 1964 race riots, Lloyd Cutler was appointed by Lyndon Johnson to the Commission on the Administration of Justice Under Emergency Conditions. He later became a member of the Presidential Commission on Violence. This Commission reported that the assassinations of Martin Luther King and John F. Kennedy were products of the national character of America. Lloyd Cutler was appointed a Director of the School for Advanced International Studies of Yale University in 1969. In 1989 he was member of the Bush-appointed Presidential Commission on Ethics, with R. James Woolsey, the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. In 1990 Lloyd Cutler conducted a major unannounced review of the nation's espionage laws in search of better ways to apprehend and convict spies like Aldrich Ames Jr. This panel included Richard Helms, senior State Department official Seymour Weiss, and current Secretary of State Warren Christopher. In 1994 Lloyd Cutler was hired by President Clinton as his special counsel in the Whitewater affair.

Warren Commission staff members included: Edwin A. Conroy, John J. O'Brien, and Philip Barson a Jewish ex-Internal Revenue Service intelligence officer.

JOHN HART ELY (RELIGION UNKNOWN)



John Hart Ely was appointed as General Counsel to the Department of Transportation by President Ford.

ALFREDDA SCOBAY

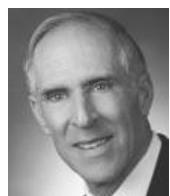


MURRAY J. LAULICHT (JEWISH)



Murray was Jewish and represented Caesars World in trademark litigation preventing Trump Plaza Casino from using the name Trump Palace.

RICHARD MOSK



Appellate Court Justice Richard Mosk, also Jewish, of the 2nd District (Los Angeles and Ventura counties) is active in the community. He is the son of former state Supreme Court Justice Stanley Mosk, who died in June 2001.

ALFRED GOLDBERG



Alfred Goldberg, also Jewish, was an Air Force historian. Alfred Goldberg was recommended to the Commission by Dr. Rudolph August Winnacker, who was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*. Rudolph August Winnacker, born August 25, 1904, in Germany, came to the United States in 1919. He became an OSS analyst from 1944 to 1945, and spent time in North Africa and Sicily. Rudolph August Winnacker worked in William Donovan's research branch with other refugees, all academicians. From 1945 to 1949, Rudolph August

Winnacker was a historian with the War Department. He became the Chief of the Historical Division of the Pentagon from 1949 to 1973. Rudolph August Winnacker died in June 1985. [Rankin/Warren meeting 1.21.64 cited by Brussell in *Rebel* 11.22.83] Alfred Goldberg: "Winnacker recommended me to Oran Grover, the Archivist of the United States, who recommended us to Warren. We were interviewed by J. Lee Rankin." Arthur K. Marmor was an Air Force historian. Lloyd L. Weinreb was from the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. Charles N. Schaffer, Jr. was a former Attorney with the Justice Department, Criminal Division. Stuart R. Pollock was an assistant to Herbert J. Miller.

ROBERT GERALD STOREY AND LEON JAWORSKI



Herbert J. Miller helped choose Leon Jaworski to head the Texas Commission of Inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The Commission consisted of Jaworski, Texas State Attorney General Waggoner Carr, and Attorney Robert Gerald Storey. Robert Gerald Storey was Assistant Attorney of Texas for Criminal Appeals from 1921 to 1923. From 1945 to 1946, he was an Executive Trial Counsel for the United States, Nuremberg, Trial of Major Axis War Criminals, 1945 - 1946. From 1953 to 1955, he was a member of the Commission to Reorganize the Executive Branch of United States Government (Hoover Commission). Storey was an advisor to the Korean Government on the judicial and legal profession in 1954. In 1959 he worked at the Korean Legal Center. From 1954 to 1955 Storey was State Department representative in the Far East and the Middle East to assist legal profession of friendly free nations. From 1958 to 1962 Storey was the Chairman of the Board of Foreign Scholarships (International Education Exchange).

Waggoner Carr stated that the purpose of the Commission of Inquiry was to have several lawyers who were independent of the Government, monitor the investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

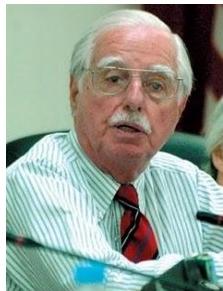
Leon Jaworski was a former prosecutor at Nazi war crimes trials in Hadamar and Darmstadt. In 1962 Jaworski was appointed Special Prosecutor in the contempt case against Segregationist Governor, Ross Barnett. Leon Jaworski was an associate of John DeMenil. Leon Jaworski was a trustee of the M.D. Anderson Foundation. Congressional Representative Wright Patman's (Dem.-TX.) Subcommittee on

Foundations revealed the M.D Anderson acted as a conduit for CIA funds. It granted the American Fund for Free Jurists a half million dollars to further its work. Leon Jaworski refused to comment about his CIA connections. Jaworski was also a Director of the Republic National Bank. [Washington Post 2.18.67]

The Warren Commission took testimony from 550 witnesses, but Leon Jaworski was present at the interrogation of only nine. [Dallas Morning News 1.5.64 p14 sec. 4] Journalist Dorothy Kilgallen reported that Jaworski was present at the interrogation of JACK RUBY, who asked to be transported to Washington, D.C., so he could talk directly with the President. As a representative of the Attorney General of the State of Texas Jaworski had the power to allow RUBY to do this. He said nothing. Jaworski told the FBI he was not present during the interrogation of Ruby, however, his associate, Robert Storey, was. [FBI Inter. W/Jaworski 8.24.64 Houston, Texas] On August 24, 1964, the New York Times reported that Jaworski was being considered for the position of Attorney General of the United States should Robert Kennedy decide to run for the United States Senate in New York State.

The purpose of the Commission of Inquiry was to have two allegedly independent attorneys, whose credentials were unquestionable (Nuremberg) give the imprimatur of authenticity to the Warren Commission Report. Two of its members had close ties to the intelligence community. In 1975 Waggoner Carr expressed serious doubts about the efficacy of the Commission of Inquiry. [NYT 9.3.75 p63]

LIAISONS WITH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT: HOWARD WILLENS (JEWISH)



Howard Willens was a liaison between the Justice Department and the Warren Commission. Willens was the Second Assistant Director of the Justice Department, Criminal Division. In this capacity, he worked under Herbert J. Miller. Howard Willens applied for a job as a law clerk in the anti-trust office of the Justice Department in the Summer 1955. From January 1957, to December 1958, he was in the U.S. Army. In January 1959 he entered private practice in Washington, D.C. He visited the Communist-sponsored Vienna Youth Festival in 1959. The

FBI reported:

During the investigation of Howard Penney Willens, all individuals contacted reported favorably as to Willen's character, loyalty and associates. The 1961 investigation developed information that he had attended the Vienna Youth Festival in 1959. The Vienna Youth Festival in 1959 was supported by the World Federation of Democratic Youth, cited as a Communist organization in the House Committee on Un-American Activities Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, January 2, 1957. Prior to going abroad, Willens advised the State Department and the Bureau of his intentions to attend the Festival and stated his purpose

was to minimize propaganda and defend the policies of the United States.
[FBI 62-109060-26 NR 12.27.63]

Howard Willens was contacted in February 1994:

My wife and I were planning to visit Europe when we learned that some of our colleagues in the University of Michigan student government were going to the Youth Festival, which may have been the first held outside the satellite countries. I was active in the National Student Association. We wanted to counter the political thrust of the U.S. student delegation that was planning to attend the conference. The students who had attended these conferences in the past were not representative of students across the United States. I remember a letter to FBI, not State. It turned out that the group that was mobilizing these right-thinking Americans students was funded by the CIA. The group that was organized out of Cambridge by some of my colleagues, turned out later to be stimulated and funded in part by the CIA. Unwittingly, I was part of this.

Howard Willens was not debriefed by the FBI on his return. Howard Willens joined the Justice Department in 1961 and served there as Second Assistant, Criminal Division, Department of Justice. Howard Willens:

I took nine months out for the Warren Commission. When I came back, I was promoted to First Assistant. I left in August 1965. Herbert 'Jack' Miller, my boss, left in February and served as the Executive Director of the President's Commission on Crime.

By 1967 Howard Willens was a member of the law firm of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering.

STUART R. POLLAK (JEWISH) was another liaison with the Justice Department. He was Staff Assistant to Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice. JACOB RUBENSTEIN (JEWISH) Warren Commission consultant on Organized Crime.

The last entry, JACOB RUBENSTEIN (AKA JACK RUBY) was fictitious, but it accounts for the disproportionate number of Jews on the Warren Commission. Jews did not want to say that another Jew was a conspirator in this crime against America and feed the rants of the George Lincoln Rockwell's of the time with the act of one Jew that would be used against the many. STURGIS and HEMMING were killers who had personal and ideological beefs with CASTRO. HUNT and PHILLIPS hated him for Bay of Pigs. ANGLETON hated almost everyone and Kennedy was no exception. ANGLETON's hatred was cultural and well as political as he did not approve of JFK's lifestyle. I cannot say one way or the other if John Kennedy was soft on Communism but if you disagreed with his policies then vote him out of office, don't blow his brains out. But RUBY was only in it for the money. Not only that, if not for the United States and the USSR JACK RUBY would have been sent to a death camp where he no doubt would have become a

KAPPO, a Jew who led others to their death. On a brighter side, A. J. WEBERMAN the man who solved the Kennedy assassination was a stoned JEW and Operations Coordinator for the Jewish Defense Organization.

RICHARD HELMS

Although not a member of the Warren Commission, DD/P Richard Helms helped the Commission draw its conclusions. Hundreds of Commission documents bore his signature. Richard Helms had copies of the Warren Report hand-carried to CIA stations throughout the world. He told Senator Howard Baker:

"I knew HUNT relatively well because he and I over many years worked in the same general section of the Agency." When HUNT was queried about his relationships with Richard Helms and Thomas Karamessines he responded: "I have known Dick Helms for many years. He was Operations Chief for the CIA. He then became Deputy Director of the Plans Directorate...Karamessines succeeded Richard Helms as Chief of the Plans Directorate and I saw him from time to time."

President Lyndon Johnson appointed Richard Helms the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1966. Richard Helms held this position throughout the Watergate affair, which caused his departure from the Agency. Before he left, Richard Helms ordered the destruction of all logs, tapes and transcripts, of office and telephone conversations dating back ten years, including all conversations he had in 1963. [RR p203] Since the destruction of the tapes and transcripts occurred immediately after Richard Helms received word from Senator Mike Mansfield (Dem.- Montana) recommending the Agency retain any records or documents having a bearing on the Senate's forthcoming investigation in the Watergate break-in, the Rockefeller Commission determined it:

Reflected poor judgment. There is no way it can ever be established whether relevant evidence had been destroyed...it reflects a serious lack of comprehension of the obligation of any citizen to produce, for investigating authorities, evidence in his possession of possible relevance to criminal conduct.

In 1973 Richard Helms was appointed Ambassador to Iran by NIXON; he was forced to resign in late 1977, after he pleaded no contest to one count of misdemeanor perjury. Richard Helms was pardoned by President James Carter. He was a Washington, D.C., lobbyist in the 1980's and in the 1990's ran Parvus Incorporated, an international security firm. HEMMING told this researcher:

Helms knows every fucking thing that was going on. That's what his job is. How can he cover his political ass unless he knows what's going on? Of course they knew the thing was going down, it was so clumsily being done. That's why there was such an extensive cover up. They had some people do this shit who were more or less thugs.

A. J., "Like FRANK?" HEMMING:

Well, he's a thug. But they were sharp enough to have the fucking pasty. I mean before they thought only mob guys knew how to do that. This shows a level of professional skill that would work in any third world country. That's why they had to cover it up so much. To do a job here in the U.S., man, I'll tell ya, you really got to know your shit. If the real pros did the job, they wouldn't have to protect a swinging dick, they wouldn't have to cover up shit. No scandal, no suspicion, everybody would go to bed at night. It didn't work that way, did it? More and more shit surfacing all the time.

Other CIA officials who conducted the investigation of OSWALD included Thomas Karamessines. Thomas Karamessines, 61, died on September 4, 1978, of an apparent heart attack. His death occurred before the HSCA questioned him. Arthur E. Dooley was one of the CIA men most involved in the investigation. Arthur E. Dooley, born May 4, 1925, died in March 1980. On April 24, 1964, ANGLETON wrote this memo for the FBI Director: "Reply to March 6, 1964, memo asking for information on the OSWALD case provided by Nosenko. Signed JAMES ANGLETON. See special file." On May 7, 1964, Arthur E. Dooley wrote the following Memorandum for the Record: "Regarding Noskenko's knowledge of the OSWALD case. Arthur E. Dooley. See special file." [NARA 1993.06.19.08:26:17:430000; NARA 1993.06.19.08:41:54:500000]

William Vincent Broe worked on the Kennedy assassination case: William Vincent Broe, born August 24, 1913, was an FBI Agent from 1942 to 1948. From 1948 to 1951 he was in the Military Intelligence Service of the Pentagon. William Vincent Broe assumed diplomatic cover and worked out of Tokyo, where he became Chief of Station. Philip Agee reported that William Vincent Broe was Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division in 1966, had worked with Deputy Division Chief Jacob Esterline and Covert Action Staff Chief Gerry Droller. Gerry Droller died in May 1992. Jacob Esterline was aware of all of the pre-Bay of Pigs assassination plots against Fidel Castro. He claimed

...to have had in his possession in pre-Bay of Pigs days a box of cigars that he been treated with some sort of chemical. In our first interview with him, his recollection was that the chemical was intended to produce temporary personality disorientation. The thought was to somehow contrive to have Castro smoke one before making a speech, and then to make a public spectacle of himself. Esterline distinctly recalls having had the cigars in his personal safe until after the left WH4 and that they definitely were intended for Castro. He does not remember how they came into his possession, but he thinks they must have been prepared by (deleted as of 2010). In a second interview with Esterline, we mentioned that we had learned of a scheme to cause Castro's beard to fall out. He said that the cigars might have been associated with that plan. Esterline finally said that, although it was evident that he no longer remember the intended effect of the cigars, he was positive were not lethal. The cigars were never used, according to Esterline, because WH/4 could not figure

out how to deliver them without danger of blowback on the Agency. He says he destroyed them before leaving WH/4 in June 1961. [CIA Misc. Schemes Prior to 8.60]

In 1970 William Vincent Broe worked on the destabilization of the Salvadore Allende Government, after which he was appointed Inspector General of the CIA. Donovan E. Pratt worked on ANGLETON'S staff, as DC/CI/R&E. The CIA response to an Freedom of Information Act request on Donovan E. Pratt was the CIA "can neither confirm nor deny the past or present affiliation of individuals with the CIA." Donovan E. Pratt died of cancer on January 22, 1983, at age 69. Lee H. Wigren was Chief/SR/CI/R. He died November 5, 1993.

Other CIA Staff members involved in the OSWALD case were T. Hall, Kaufman, David Murphy, Spera; Whitten; Stok; Murray; Jane Roman; Tom Flynn; J. Ludlum; Paul Hartman (all from the CI Staff) J.C. King (C/Western Hemisphere Division), T. H. Bagley (SB), E. Mendoza (OS), Sheffield Edwards (OS), Winston Scott, DAVID PHILLIPS, Ann Goodpaster (Mexico City), Robert Steele (SOV/SAT OPS) and Joseph Picclo (Cuban Ops).

AEDIPPER-20 AND C/WH/3

The OSWALD case was analyzed by AEDIPPER-20 (Yuri Nosenko) and C/Western Hemisphere/3 (CARIB), J. White. The FBI objected to its reports being passed to AELADLE (Anatoliy Golitsyn). On January 4, 1967, the Office of Security of the CIA had Anatoliy Golitsyn under visual and audio surveillance. On January 3, 1975, the name of Anatoliy Golitsyn appeared on a Index Card titled "Questionable Activities" which read "Polygraph, Review of Domestic Activities of Possible Questionable Nature, Cryogenic Magnetometer, Surveillance - Vans Technical Services Division Testing."

Cryo is the Latin prefix for cold, and the cryogenic magnetometer uses liquid helium at 4 degrees Kelvin (K) to create a very cold superconducting region around the magnetometers sensors. (4 degrees K is four degrees above absolute zero - absolute zero is the ultimate freezing point. The average temperature of the universe is 3 degrees K.) At such cold temperatures electrical currents move with nearly no resistance. When the magnetized is placed into the sensor area the sample's magnetic field sets up a current in the superconducting coil. This current can then be measured. The cryogenic magnetometer is 3 to 4 times more sensitive than the spinner magnetometer and is capable of measuring even the weakest magnetized sample. Even the magnetic properties of liquids and live animals can be measured by a cryogenic magnetometer since the sample does not need to be spun.

JOHN SCELZO [JOHN MOSS WHITTEN]

John Scelzo, a desk officer in the Western Hemisphere/Division and the Mexico Branch Chief in CIA Headquarters, testified to the HSCA that he led the Agency's investigation of the Kennedy assassination, "on the basis of the observation of OSWALD in Mexico

(his Headquarters responsibility). John Scelso stated that the Mexican branch was the only CIA unit directly involved in investigatory activities related to the Kennedy assassination." The CIA stated its investigation was conducted by John Scelso: "Immediately following the assassination, John Scelso was instructed by Richard Helms, then Deputy Director for Plans, to coordinate efforts to compile and evaluate incoming information pertaining to the assassination. Scelso was assigned to this responsibility due to his past experience conducting internal CIA security investigations..." John Scelso told the HSCA that ANGLETON

...was in some way interfering with his function as the coordinator of the investigation and that at some time the investigation was turned over from the MEXICAN DESK to ANGLETON. John Scelso also testified that ANGLETON was talking to the FBI without receiving authorization from anyone.

On November 24, 1963, a message from Mexico City Chief of Station, Winston Scott, stated Rolando Cubela was in contact with Valeriy Kostikov. ANGLETON was said to have used this as a pretext to take over the investigation.

Another CIA document stated:

After the first few days, the CIA investigation of the case was handled at Headquarters by a small staff usually charged with investigation and analysis of the most important security cases, and by a few officers and analysts of our Western Hemisphere Division. [From C/WH3 to DDP no date]

In October 1996 the CIA released Scelso's testimony before the HSCA:

When Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963, Scelso was chief of a CIA branch responsible for operations in Mexico and Latin America. Richard Helms placed Scelso in charge of the assassination investigation. ANGLETON, 'immediately went into action to do all the investigating. Helms called a meeting at which ANGLETON and a lot of others were present and told everybody that I was in charge and that no one should have any conversations with anyone about the Kennedy case without me being present, which was violated from the word go by ANGLETON, who dealt with the FBI and the Warren Commission and Allen Dulles himself...ANGLETON ignored Helm's orders. I tried to get HELMS to make him obey and Helms said - 'You go tell him.' At one point in the 1978 House testimony, committee attorney Michael Goldsmith was asked, 'Do you have any reason to believe that ANGLETON might have had ties to organized crime?' 'Yes' replied Scelso, who is now retired and lives abroad, He said the Justice Department once asked the CIA to determine the true names of people holding numbered bank accounts in Panama because the Mafia was hiding Las Vegas skim money there. 'We

were in an excellent position to do this and told them so - Whereupon ANGLETON vetoed it and said 'That is the FBI's business.' I do believe that I heard that ANGLETON was one of those several people in the Agency who were trying to use the Mafia in Cuban operations.' [Newday 10.6.96]

ANGLETON AND THE WARREN COMMISSION

ANGLETON asked that his unit be given responsibility for further research and investigation. ANGLETON designated Raymond Rocca as liaison with the Warren Commission. The FBI reported:

Supervisor Sam Papich, through ANGLETON of CIA, picked up comments by Allen Dulles to the effect that J. Lee Rankin is considering an investigative staff to conduct additional investigation...Frankly, I think Rankin should be discouraged from having an investigative staff and that O'Malley should make it clear to him we stand ready to run out any additional leads the Commission wants covered. In this light, it may be well to give Rankin only ten additional copies of the report at this time. [FBI Memo Rosen to Belmont 12.17.63 NR 199 12.20.63]

Allen Dulles gave ANGLETON information on the progress of the Warren Commission, which ANGLETON, in turn, gave William C. Sullivan. [FBI Addendum Belmont (AHB:hmm) 12.17.63] ANGLETON coached John McCone, and J. Edgar Hoover, before they testified before the Warren Commission: "One question will be 'Was OSWALD ever an agent of the CIA?' The answer will be no." [FBI 105-82555-3689 - NARA 157-10003-10401; CIA 694-302 Helms briefs McCone.]

THE OFFICE OF SECURITY INVESTIGATION

There was some indication that the Office of Security of the CIA conducted an investigation of the assassination. A CIA Memorandum for the Record dated February 20, 1964, stated that the Office of Security independently furnished the United States Secret Service with information on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The document noted that ANGLETON opposed this. Birch O'Neal: "I indicated my concern that DDP acquired information from cable traffic of which the Office of Security received copies had been disseminated to the Secret Service without any apparent coordination with us." On April 17, 1974, a CIA staff employee received information that the Office of Security had initiated an independent investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. A review of Office of Security files convinced him this report was false. [CIA 168-612 - FBI agent, 229-91, 119-51, 116-50, 1272-1028, 1349-483, 555-804; FBI 105-82555-2448, 62-109060-2877]

THE GARRISON INVESTIGATION



The Garrison investigation reflected the strange personality of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. This researcher knew Jim Garrison in the mid-1970's. Garrison wanted me to find a publisher for a manuscript he had written on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. When I read the manuscript I found that it was a fictional work that placed the blame for John Kennedy's death on the Mossad - the Israeli Intelligence Service. Click [HERE](#) to see video of Garrison. Garrison investigated INTERPEN, but he focused on Loran Hall. Garrison finally indicted Clay Shaw, who was not in any way connected to the conspirators. One of Garrison's major witnesses was Edward Suggs.

EDWARD STUART SUGGS AKA JACK STUART MARTIN

Jack Stuart Martin was born July 1, 1915, in Phoenix, Arizona. Jack S. Martin claimed he joined William Pawley's Flying Tigers before World War II. Jack S. Martin showed HSCA investigators a letter from General Claire Chennault, written sometime during the early 1960's, in which General Claire Chennault requested that he work for Chiang Kai Shek: "They would use World War II fighters and capture ships going to mainland China and force them to port in Formosa. Jack S. Martin stated the plan fell through for lack of finances." [HSCA 1801007810416] On November 6, 1939, Jack S. Martin was an applicant for a position with Naval Intelligence, Washington, D.C. On January 18, 1940, he applied for a position with the Santa Monica, California, Police Department. Jack S. Martin went into the Army on February 27, 1940, in Fort McArthur, California. On March 26, 1940, Jack S. Martin was a civilian again and applied for a job with the Hawthorne, California, Police Department. On February 17, 1944, Jack S. Martin applied for a job with the Memphis, Tennessee Police Department. On July 28, 1944, Jack S. Martin applied for a job as a Special Officer with the Los Angeles Police Department. Jack S. Martin told the HSCA that he

...served in WW II in the Air Corps and served years in the Pacific where he did a lot of radio work, including military intelligence work on ships out of Pearl Harbor. He was near Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, when the Japanese attacked. He received an Honorable Discharge and is very anti-Communist.

The first arrest of Jack S. Martin took place in on October 24, 1944, in Fort Smith, Arkansas. The charge was "inv. susp." On January 11, 1945, he was arrested for carrying a pistol in Fort Worth, Texas and on December 12, 1946, he was fingerprinted for "Special Police, Los Angeles, California." On December 31, 1947, Jack S. Martin was arrested for disturbing the peace in San Diego, California, and on May 17, 1949, Jack S. Martin was arrested for "P/c bond" in Dallas, Texas. On May 14, 1952, Jack S. Martin was arrested for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder in Houston, Texas. On May 16, 1952, he was charged with murder in Houston, Texas. The charges were dropped. On January 27, 1953, he was a witness in Houston, Texas. On May 2, 1953, Jack S. Martin was picked-up in Los Angeles on a warrant that had been issued because of the murder charge in Texas. He was released when the L.A.P.D. discovered he was no longer wanted in Texas. On March 10, 1954, Jack S. Martin was finger printed in Galveston for vagrancy and drunk. The FBI:

Our files also disclose that in January 1957, we received information from a local store in New Orleans that Jack S. Martin had become involved in an altercation with a woman he claimed to be his wife in the store and, as a result, was ejected from the store. Jack S. Martin exhibited identification to store authorities and claimed to be an FBI agent. We



instituted inquiries in this matter at that time to locate Jack S. Martin and determined that he was in a psychiatric ward Charity Hospital New Orleans as of January 17, 1957. His psychiatrist informed our agents that Jack S. Martin was suffering from a character disorder and indicated an interview of Jack S. Martin by the Bureau at that time might prolong his hospitalization.

Another FBI document reported that Jack S. Martin was a patient in a psychiatric ward in 1956 through 1957. [FBI 62-109060-4539] The FBI interviewed Jack S. Martin in 1960 about impersonating an FBI agent.

CARL STANLEY

Carl John Stanley was a self-ordained Archbishop of the Metropolitan Eastern Province of the American Orthodox Catholic Church. Carl Stanley issued false Certificates of Ordination, and had a long arrest record. In 1950 the New Orleans office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service tried to deport him. David Ferrie and Jack S. Martin were Bishops in Stanley's Church. According to Carl Stanley

...(whom the Louisville Police Department believes is a mentally unbalanced con-man) Jack S. Martin claimed to have carried out numerous police 'commissions.' Stanley said that he had indicated that it was his job to spy on other policemen; and while in Louisville, Kentucky, he had reportedly worked for *Echo Blue*, the publication of the Fraternal Order of Police. [CIA 1315-1050]

Jack S. Martin spied on Carl Stanley, for the Louisville Department of Education. The FBI reported that Jack S. Martin had suggested Carl Stanley was involved in illegal activities including Fraud against the Government. The FBI ultimately concluded both men were mentally ill. According to Carl Stanley, Jack S. Martin said he had worked for the CIA. No documents supported this.

JACK S. MARTIN & JAMES J. MARTIN

Paul F. Gaynor and Newton S. Miler were concerned about the identity of "Jack S. Martin" and they had Marguerite D. Stevens of the Security Research Service of the Office of Security of the CIA make sure he wasn't identical with "James J. Martin," a former CIA Agent who was an alcoholic. [CIA 1315-1050; FBI LS 105-620 2.28.67, 105-82555-2.21.67; Memo Wood/Fensterwald 4.6.70; CIA 1357-506; FBI 62-109081] When M.D. Stevens searched for traces on Edward Stewart Suggs aka Jack S. Martin there were none. In the early 1960's David Ferrie stated:

I consider Jack S. Martin mentally emotionally unstable. He has been in Charity Hospital with psychiatric bouts of one kind or another. I know him as a man who is commonly spoken of as a ambivalent. He plays both sides of the street. Most of his conversation is spent telling you how he wants to torpedo somebody...

In November 1963 Jack S. Martin was a candidate for public office in Louisiana.

BANISTER SLUGS SUGGS

JACK S. MARTIN VERSION

On the evening of November 22, 1963, Jack S. Martin entered the office of Guy Banister. He wanted the files of Guy Banister that pertained to OSWALD. Guy Banister pistol-whipped him. Jack S. Martin showed signs of a beating when the FBI questioned him. The FBI reported:

During the November 25, 1963, interview, it was evident that Jack S. Martin had recently suffered a severe physical beating. He said that W. Guy Banister had 'pistol-whipped' him, that Banister had been drinking, and that he would not press charges.

Jack S. Martin told the HSCA:

On the same day of the phone call, November 22, 1963, he was drinking in the Katz and Jammer Bar with Guy Banister and they got into an argument. They went to Banister's office and, in the heat of the argument, Guy Banister said something and Martin replied 'What are you going to do -- kill me like you all did Kennedy?' Banister drew his .357 magnum and beat Martin in the head (which required medical attention, but not serious). When Martin was on the ground, Guy Banister pointed the gun at his head, and he believes Banister would have killed him. One of the secretaries, possibly Delphine Roberts, told Banister not to shoot him. A police report was made and Banister paid all of the medical bills. Martin dropped the charges. [HSCA interview with Jack S. Martin 12.5.77 L.J. Delsa]

DELPHINE ROBERTS' VERSION

Delphine Roberts remembered the incident

...where Guy Banister hit Jack S. Martin with his gun several times in the head. She stated that Jack S. Martin came into the office when she was the only person there. Jack S. Martin jumped over the rail to the rear section where some files were kept that had come from Banister's house after he and his wife split up. While she was asking Jack S. Martin what he was doing Banister walked in. Banister told Jack S. Martin that he knew that he stole some files and had them in his coat and demanded that Jack S. Martin give the files back. Jack S. Martin shouted words to the effect that Banister didn't have any right to accuse him of stealing, and that he (Jack S. Martin), was leaving the office. When he attempted to leave, Guy Banister pulled out his gun and hit Jack S. Martin several times in the

head causing some lacerations. Banister then took Jack S. Martin into his private office and Delphine could not hear, or see, all that was going on. Jack S. Martin left the business and sometime later came back and told Banister he wanted to go home but did not want to take the bus all bloody. He asked Banister for money to catch a cab. Banister gave him the money. This occurred on the day of the assassination but all the people that were in the office had gone around the corner to the bar. She stayed in the office to work.

After Jack S. Martin left, Delphine Roberts and Guy Banister looked up the OSWALD file which was in her desk because the information had not been mounted and indexed. She assumes Jack S. Martin was trying to get OSWALD'S file. She remembers that it contained news clippings. Guy Banister advised her that she should not talk to anyone about OSWALD or any anti-Castro activity that she might have heard about such as a gun-running. [HSCA interview with Roberts]

BANNISTER and Ferrie must have known Jack S. Martin was a snitch. When Oswald visited BANNISTER at 544 Camp Street neither men knew that OSWALD was being groomed as a patsy in the Kennedy assassination so what difference did it make if Jack S. Martin came across OSWALD? Jack S. Martin had heard of OSWALD when OSWALD was active in New Orleans during the summer of 1963. He wanted Banister's file on OSWALD so he could solve the JFK assassination and become rich and famous instead of a bum. He knew of OSWALD'S association with Banister. When Jack S. Martin asked Banister for his file on OSWALD, Banister knew that he was aware of his association with OSWALD. Jack S. Martin was unable to obtain documents on OSWALD from Guy Banister.

HARDY W. DAVIS

On November 23, 1963, Jack S. Martin was visited by bail bondsman Hardy W. Davis. Jack S. Martin concocted a story about David Ferrie, who he hated, and told it to Hardy Davis. He said he had seen a photograph of David Ferrie holding a rifle similar to OSWALD'S and that David Ferrie had once discussed a short story plot which involved the shooting of the President of the United States. The FBI:

Hardy Davis advised that they discussed remarks made by Ferrie to the effect that he would like to kill several Deputy Sheriffs and the Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department, whom Ferrie believed had been persecuting him and caused him to be arrested for homosexual crimes.

Jack S. Martin told Hardy Davis that a television program had reported that the library card of David Ferrie had been found in the possession of OSWALD on his arrest in Dallas. This was untrue. When Hardy Davis heard this he called G. Wray Gil, an employer of David Ferrie.

While talking to Gil, Hardy Davis advised he heard that Ferrie had received Cuban literature in Gil's office, and Gil confirmed this in conversation to Davis. Davis stated he did not know when the literature was received, or what the nature of the literature was, which was mailed to Gil's office.

Jack S. Martin said that Hardy Davis remarked he heard David Ferrie had received literature from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, which had been mailed to the offices of G. Wray. If the literature was not just another figment of Jack S. Martin imagination it probably came from the Free Cuba Committee. [FBI NO 89-69-341] Jack S. Martin later told the FBI:

Jack S. Martin does not believe this to be true, as Ferrie was connected with anti-Castro group that operated in New Orleans before the Bay of Pigs invasion. Jack S. Martin states he is acquainted with the leaders of anti-Castro group, and is well aware of Ferrie's connection with them.



G. WRAY GIL

G. Wray Gil (born 1901; died October 4, 1972) had employed Jack S. Martin as an investigator. G. Wray Gil was retained over a long period of time by CARLOS MARCELLO. He represented him in 1970 when CARLOS MARCELLO surrendered to Federal authorities to serve a two year term for assaulting a federal agent. He also represented him in deportation proceedings that year. CARLOS and JOSEPH MARCELLO appeared as a witness for G. Wray Gil in a Civil proceeding in New Orleans. On November 23, 1963, G. Wray Gil received a call from a local television newsman inquiring as to the whereabouts of David Ferrie and his whereabouts on November 22, 1963. G. Wray Gil said he was with David Ferrie on November 22, 1963, until 12:15 p.m., then had seen him again that night at a victory party for CARLOS MARCELLO. G. Wray Gil related this to the FBI. When the FBI questioned David Ferrie, he explained he was in the New Orleans Federal Court Building on November 22, 1963, for the final day of CARLOS MARCELLO'S deportation trial then left on a trip to Texas.

When the FBI questioned G. Wray Gil he denied having received literature from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

On November 23, 1963, Jack S. Martin called New Orleans Assistant District Attorney Herman Kohlman and said that in 1955 OSWALD and David Ferrie were in the Civil Air Patrol together. Jack S. Martin told Major Presley J. Trosclair of the New Orleans Police Department the same story. Jack S. Martin hoped to advance his career as a professional informant by supplying the FBI with this information. Jack S. Martin, however, told the HSCA that since he had made "the first phone call on November 23, 1963, he had been a branded man. People no longer asked for his help and his business contacts went down to zero." On Monday, November 25, 1963, Jack S. Martin went to FBI S.A. Regis Kennedy with the story:

Jack S. Martin, 1311 North Prieur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he was listening to a television program on WWL-TV reported the life of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and reporting various interviews with people in New Orleans that were acquainted with OSWALD. Jack S. Martin stated that one of the people interviewed whose name he not know, aged early 20's, wearing horned-rim glasses, recalled that OSWALD had been active in the Civil Air Patrol with David Ferrie. Jack S. Martin stated that when he heard this he flipped. Jack S. Martin advised that in his occupation as a private investigator he had an occasion to develop considerable information about Ferrie and reported it to one Richard E. Roby, Special Agent, Investigative Division, Office of Compliance and Security, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D.C. who must have a big file on Ferrie as they conducted a complete investigation of his activities in New Orleans several years ago. Jack S. Martin advised that he called WWL-TV Station and furnished the station with background information about Ferrie, particularly his homosexual tendencies and that the fact he formerly operated the Civil Air Patrol. He also told them that Ferrie was an amateur hypnotist and may have hypnotized OSWALD and planted a post-hypnotic suggestion that he kill the President.

Jack S. Martin stated that he has visited in the home of David Ferrie and he saw a group of photographs of various Civil Air Patrol cadet groups and in this group he is sure he saw several years ago a photograph of LEE OSWALD as a member of one of the classes. He stated he did not recall the group that OSWALD was in or any other details...

Jack S. Martin advised that he had reported this matter to Major Trosclair of the New Orleans Police Department, Intelligence Division, and he felt that Major Trosclair was not giving the matter sufficient concern so he called Assistant District Attorney Herman Kohlman who was a former newspaper reporter and who was very familiar with the Ferrie case as a he had written various feature stories about Ferrie. Jack S. Martin stated that he explained all of his ideas and suspicions to Kohlman.

Jack S. Martin advised that he was really suspicious of Ferrie's activities when he received a report from W. Hardy Davis, a New Orleans Bail Bondsman, who told him that G. Ray Gill, New Orleans attorney and employer of Ferrie had called him to locate Ferrie who lives down the street from him and at the same time had denied to the TV station that Ferrie was an employee of Gill's office. Davis furnished Jack S. Martin information that Ferrie had left town for Texas on Friday evening, November 22, 1963, which information he also made available to Mr. Kohlman. Jack S. Martin stated that Ferrie is a completely disreputable person, a notorious sex deviate with a brilliant mind being highly trained in mathematics, sciences, several foreign languages including Latin, Modern Greek and ancient Greek. Jack S. Martin advised that Ferrie had been education in a seminary and subsequently expelled from the Catholic Church and he, Jack S. Martin, suspected him of being capable of committing any type of crime. Jack S. Martin stated that he felt that Ferrie's possible association with OSWALD should be the subject of close examination as he personally believed that he could be implicated in the killing of President Kennedy.

Marina Oswald was questioned about a "Mr. Farry" after the assassination. [Lardner Wash. Post 4.2.67]

JACK S. MARTIN TELLS GARRISON HE SAW BANISTER WITH OSWALD

On April 24, 1967, Jack S. Martin told the FBI that "in December 1966, Pershing Gervais asked him to come to the Fontainebleau Motel, Room 125 and told him, Jack S. Martin, that he had a civil case against David Ferrie and asked Jack S. Martin for information against Ferrie." [FBI 62-109060-5159] Jack S. Martin told him had seen OSWALD and Banister together. In January 1967 Garrison subpoenaed Jack S. Martin to appear before a New Orleans Grand Jury.

Like most professional informants, Jack S. Martin was a liar and a mental case but knew how to stay alive. He never mentioned having seen OSWALD when he spoke with the FBI in November 1963 because he feared CARLO MARCELLO. He told the Bureau that he believed Edward Voebel was correct and that OSWALD and Ferrie knew one another from the Civil Air Patrol. HEMMING told this researcher: "People don't understand that the Ferrie-MARCELLO thing was an entirely different thing." All that Jack S. Martin knew was that OSWALD was connected with Bannister and Bannister was connected with David Ferrie. The rest of the information he supplied Garrison was false. The HSCA interviewed Jack S. Martin:

Jack S. Martin had seen OSWALD with Ferrie in Guy Banister's office, located at 544 Camp Street. On the day that President Kennedy was assassinated, Jack S. Martin saw a rifle (Mannlicher-Carcano) on TV and remembered that he had seen one just like it in David Ferrie's apartment. Jack S. Martin called friend who was an Assistant District Attorney,

Herman Kohlsman, and told him about seeing OSWALD with Ferrie and about the gun. Jack S. Martin feels this was the first call anyone made to the New Orleans District Attorney. As a result of that call David Ferrie's apartment was raided by Special Investigators of Jim Garrison. Ferrie was later arrested and released. [HSCA 1801007810416]

The FBI: "Had Mr. Banister had previous contact with OSWALD before the assassination, he would have immediately contacted us and reported this information." Jack S. Martin telephonically contacted S.A. Regis L. Kennedy on January 27, 1967, and demanded that the FBI stop Jim Garrison from harassing him. The FBI reported via S.A. Regis Kennedy:

...the scope of Garrison's investigation is that there was a conspiracy which originated in the room above W. Guy Bannister's (Deceased) office in New Orleans and that there was a second assassin firing at President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. W. Guy Banister formerly operated a private investigating office in New Orleans and was a retired SAC of the FBI.

NO 1309-C, a private investigator, advised that he has been conducting investigation for the Trailways Bus Line, regarding thefts from the New Orleans terminal, and one of the individuals under investigation is "DAVE LEWIS." NO 1309-C interviewed LEWIS in connection with the alleged theft and during this interview LEWIS advised that he had been interviewed by the District Attorney's Office and told the District Attorney's Office that he met LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the office of W. GUY BANNISTER. LEWIS claimed that the District Attorney's Office had given him a polygraph test and that he, LEWIS, had passed this test. NO 1309-C advised that the District Attorney's Office had also interviewed a person by the name of Carlos, whose last name sounded like GERRO, probably CARLOS QUEROGA, and a man named SERGIO, probably SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH. NO 1309-C advised that DAVE LEWIS is a former employee of W. GUY BANISTER and he is apparently identical with the individual named DONALD LEWIS, whose name was furnished by JACK F. MARTIN, on January 13, 1967. The above information is being furnished to the Bureau of its information. No investigation is being conducted by the New Orleans Office. [NARA 124-10073-10348; FBI 124-10073-10348; FBI 62-109060-4539]

About the time David Ferrie was found dead in his apartment on February 22, 1967, Jack S. Martin reportedly left town. The CIA reported:

Jack S. Martin's wife, when interviewed during the period of his disappearance, stated that such a disappearance was not unusual, as he takes off alone for several months every year. She admitted that he drinks a great deal, but maintained that he is a 'plain, ordinary man who makes model planes for his (9 year old) son and a chapel (a religious chapel in the house) for his wife and hundreds of ecclesiastical heraldry for his friends.' According to Mrs. Martin her husband since the war has been a reporter, public relations man and private investigator.

It would appear that Jack S. Martin is "Bishop" John J. Martin who is referred to in an FBI report on the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case dated February 28, 1967, which Mr. Scott Miler recently furnished this office. According to his report, Carl John Stanley aka "The Most Reverend Christopher Maria Stanley" of Louisville, Kentucky advised the Bureau on February 28, 1967 that John J. Martin had associated with David William Ferrie who Martin told him had been involved in a plot against President Kennedy. According to Stanley, Martin claimed to have been in the Air Force during World War II, to have worked for CIA, and to carry out numerous police commissions. Stanley described Martin as a white male, 40 to 50 years of age, 5'9" in height and weighing 150 lbs. [CIA 1357-506]

In August 1967 Jack S. Martin telephoned the Washington, D.C., offices of Reis R. Kash, Military Police Detective, C. I. Jack S. Martin wanted the unlisted telephone number of Grady Clifford Durham:

This is to certify that at approximately 3:30 p.m. Tuesday, August 1, 1967, I was working in my office when I received a telephone call. The caller identified himself as a Mr. John Martin. He stated that he was working for Jim Garrison out of New Orleans. Before this time I had never heard of John Martin and had no knowledge of Jim Garrison other than that obtained through the news media.

Martin stated that he was in the Washington, D.C. area looking for a former lawyer from New Orleans named Grady Clifford Durham. Martin stated he had to find Durham in furtherance of an investigation he was conducting for Garrison. Martin stated that Durham had been apprehended in Washington, D.C. after absconding with funds belonging to certain of his clients and that Durham had returned to the Washington, D.C. area. Martin stated he has not yet been able to locate Durham, who reportedly was living in Hyattsville, Maryland. He asked that I determine Durham's address or telephone number through records at the telephone company. Martin stated he could not make this check himself as he did not have any effective contacts in Washington, D.C. He stated that after he found Durham's telephone number was restricted he had called New Orleans asking various friends for contacts in Washington, D.C. HE stated he had been given my name by a New Orleans police officer, whom he named. (This police official has acted as an informant for me in the past. In order to preserve this relation, I decline to identify this official unless it is absolutely essential that I do so.)

In order to preserve my relation with the informant, I told Martin I would try to get the address or phone number of Durham for him. Martin stated that he could be reached at the following local telephone number 387-4488.

After completing this conversation, I telephoned my informant in New Orleans and asked him to verify his relation with Martin. He stated that he knew Martin and asked that I give him limited assistance. I told the informant I would make a telephone check, but I would not get too involved with Martin.

On the afternoon of August 1, 1967, I made a check through the Provost Marshall, Liaison Section, Defense Central Index, Fort Holabird, Maryland, on Grady Durham. I was advised he did not have a criminal record. The researcher advised that Grady Durham was born 1907 and was a cousin to Governor Davis of Louisiana. The researcher conveyed to me that Grady Durham was the Subject of several intelligence files. I told the researcher I did not want to be exposed to any intelligence information and directed that the files be returned to the stacks immediately. On the morning of August 2, 1967, I had the telephone files checked and was advised that Durham's unlisted telephone number was 474-0088.

At about 8:30 a.m. August 2, 1967, I telephoned Martin at the number he had provided. a woman who did not identify herself answered the telephone. I asked for Mr. Martin and after a short while Mr. Martin came to the phone. Martin, who has a deep voice and New Orleans accent, sounded loggy when he first answered the telephone. I thought at first that he had been drinking the night before and I apologized for waking him up.

Jack S. Martin stated that he had once shared an office with Grady Durham, and that Grady Durham had drawn up the charter of a Cuba-oriented organization. Edward Jack S. Martin claimed Hanes Johnson used him as a source. In December 1967 Jack S. Martin wrote to an "intelligence agency which conducts counterintelligence investigations," probably the Army Counter-Intelligence Corps. This agency sent Sugg's information to the CIA.:

The main body of the letter relates to his charges against one William Hardy Davis. He stated that there is 'one guy involved in this last bribery deal here who was formerly a bail bondsman at that time. I'd sure like to get the dirt on. So would Jim Garrison too.' He stated that Davis goes to Mexico frequently and 'We know he's mixed up with un-American activities during his sojourns outside the country. He's been under charges here on homosexual violations upon occasion, as a well as a other matters. Although he's always been able to make some kind of deal and get off the hook every time...He's been going down on boys for years.' [CIA MFR 12.19.67]

Jack S. Martin kept changing his story. He came up with two stories that were in the news then said he saw OSWALD with Bannister then said he saw OSWALD with Ferrie. All he knew was that OSWALD had some connection to the 544 Camp Street scene.

^DAVID FRANKLIN LEWIS

David F. Lewis was born May 12, 1940, in Houston, Texas; he was the son of a diesel engineer and he had a General Equivalency Diploma from Warren Easton High School in New Orleans. He claimed military service in the United States Navy from May 29, 1958, to July 17, 1958. David F. Lewis worked for Guy Banister in 1958, or 1959, as an office boy. In 1961 the FBI interviewed David F. Lewis regarding an allegation of voting irregularities in New Orleans. The FBI:

Files of the New Orleans Office in case entitled 'Unsub, Employee of Registrar of Voters, New Orleans, Louisiana; David Franklin Lewis, Jr. victim.' CR EL in report of S.A. John T. Reynolds dated October 5, 1961, reveal that investigation based on information from Jack S. Martin, part time private detective, to the effect that a friend, David Lewis Jr., had attempted to register to vote on two or three occasions and on each Mr. Gallinghouse had either refused to accept Lewis as a registrant or had permitted him to fill out a card and thereafter advised Lewis he had made mistakes and could not be registered. [NARA FBI 124-10073-10361]

In 1966 New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison began his investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy by reviewing all the David Ferrie, Guy Banister, 544 Camp Street documents in the National Archives that had been dismissed by the FBI. Jack S. Martin heard of District Attorney Garrison's investigation, and in an effort to fabricate corroboration for his story contacted David F. Lewis, who worked as a baggage handler. Lewis told New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison:

I have never previously been interviewed by the FBI or any other agency on this matter. During the months of January 1961 through January 1962, I was employed by Guy Banister and Associates as a private investigator. In the late summer of 1963 I was reporting to the Louisiana State Employment Office at 601 Camp Street seeking steady employment. Several times I stopped by Guy Banister's office, before going into the office, I stopped by Mancuso's Restaurant which is on the corner of Guy Banister's office. I noticed Sergio Arcacha, CARLOS [LNU - BRINGUIER?], and a fellow who I was introduced to by CARLOS as a LEE HARVEY in the restaurant. When I first seen LEE OSWALD in the restaurant he didn't talk much, but he seemed anxious about getting on his way. OSWALD appeared to be a highly nervous man with boundless energy. CARLOS, Sergio and LEE OSWALD were involved with some business that dealt with Cuba...a few days either before or after Mancuso's, I went into Banister's office. I went in, they shut the door to the inner office as if highly confidential. In Banister's office was Banister, David Ferrie, Arcacha and a slim, sandy-haired young man. This man could very well have been OSWALD. By the way, Louise Decker happened to be in the office at this time.

Lewis was asked by Louis Ivon:

Q. Approximately how many times have you seen LEE HARVEY, who you later identified as a LEE HARVEY OSWALD?

A. No more than four times, each time in the company of Carlos.

Q. The day that you first met him, were you introduced to him?

A. Yes.

David F. Lewis had not seen OSWALD in the company of Guy Banister or David Ferrie in the summer of 1963. OSWALD was trying to establish his bona fides as Castroite and would have never been seen in public with anti-Castro types at this time. David F. Lewis did not tell his story in 1963. The FBI:

Lewis stated he had not furnished this information to the Warren Commission or the FBI and had not been interviewed by the FBI in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

On February 21, 1967,

PCI Mr. George Clark Johnston who has been subject of limited contact, reliability undetermined, advised he observed David Lewis on television in New Orleans commenting on the Kennedy assassination investigation. Johnston advised at the time of the Kennedy assassination Johnston lived with Lewis at 1407 Conti Street, Apartment C, and was a close confidant of Lewis at the time. He advised that at no time during the period of Kennedy assassination did Lewis ever indicate he had any knowledge of the Kennedy assassination. At no time did Lewis ever indicate that he was acquainted with any Cuban refugees. [FBI 62-109060-4526]

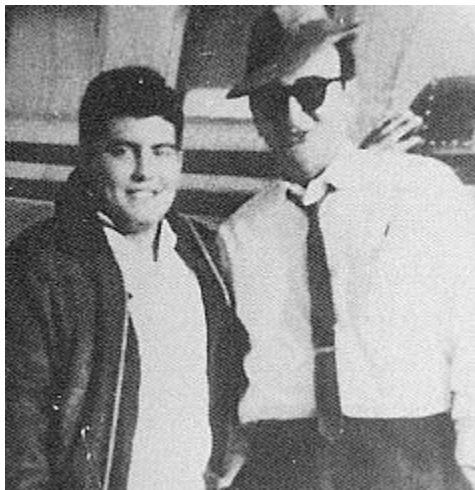
In 1967 David F. Lewis told the *Associated Press* that his life was in danger. [NO DA Doc 12.15.66 Lewis Statement; NARA FBI 124-10073-10361] Jack S. Martin telephoned David F. Lewis and questioned him about David Ferrie and OSWALD. He recorded this conversation.

Ray Berg, President, Pacesetter Publishing, 107 Camp Street, advised the FBI that Jack S. Martin sent him a thirty second excerpt from this tape in the hope of selling it. Berg stated that in a conversation with Jack S. Martin, various names have been dropped by Jack S. Martin, such as a David Lewis, David Ferrie, Carlos Quiroga, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Guy Banister, a woman named Louise, who is Guy Banister's secretary, and a Dr. Cardona.

The FBI (1995) withheld information on David F. Lewis. Reports of television broadcasts of David F. Lewis were deleted. [FBI 62-109060-4527; *New Orleans Times Picayune*

2.67 p4] In 1968 David F. Lewis applied for a job with Avis Rent-a-Car. The interviewer felt that Lewis was either a mental case or on narcotics. David Lewis told the interviewer he was married in April 1962 and presently has four children but their whereabouts are unknown. [NO FBI 89-43-5737; FBI 62-109060-4504 2.20.67 teletype re: Lewis mostly w/h; NARA FBI 124-10249-10027]

FERRIE'S TRIP TO TEXAS



FERRIE WITH BOP VET JULIAN BUZNEDO



David Ferrie knew OSWALD and was involved in anti-Castro activities, but he had no knowledge of the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Who would have told him about the plot? OSWALD? OSWALD had no knowledge of the plot. David Ferrie left New Orleans on Friday, November 22, 1963, at 6:00 p.m. by automobile, for Houston, Texas, accompanied by Melvin Coffey and Alvin Rolan Beauboeuff. He did not mention having attended CARLOS MARCELLO'S victory party. The group checked in at the Alamotel in Houston, Texas, early Saturday, November 23, 1963. David Ferrie made several telephone calls from the motel, including one to G. Wray Gil. After speaking with G. Wray Gil, he went to the Winterland

Skating Rink, where he made pay telephone calls while Alvin Beauboeuff and Melvin Coffey skated. When he returned to the motel room, David Ferrie called CARLOS MARCELLO'S Town and Country Motel in New Orleans in search of G. Wray Gil. The number Ferrie dialed, 833-3757, was a switchboard. He could have spoken with G. Wray Gil after G. Ray Gil consulted with CARLOS MARCELLO, who had an office in Town and Country Motel. The FBI transcribed this number as UE-33757, (it was VE-3-3757). [FBI HO 62-2115 JES/1c] In 1969 a Minnesota man pointed this out to the FBI. The FBI claimed this information was

...undoubtedly the handwritten notation of the employee of the motel and the error is the type that would occur if handwriting were sloppy. Houston also sent teletype November 28, 1963, to New Orleans containing same information. New Orleans advised Ferrie previously interviewed and stated made phone calls from instant motel, including call to VE-3-3757 which is Town and Country Motel in New Orleans, attempting to locate his attorney, G. Ray Gil. New Orleans also recognized radio station as WDSU since this is a major radio station in the area. There could be no confusion between UE and VE prefixes of telephone number since U and V and both at the number eight position on the telephone dial while New Orleans had a VE exchange and there was no UE exchange. Teletype concerning same date further reflected that there was no typographical error but rather that information reported as recorded is motel records. [Bishop/A. Jones 6.3.69 cc: Sullivan to Branigan]

David Ferrie and his boyfriends figure-skated at Winterland late Saturday afternoon November 23, 1963, before driving one hour to Galveston, Texas, where they arrived at 9:00 p.m. and checked into the Driftwood Motel in Galveston.

ALVIN BEAUBOEUFF

In August 1993 Alvin Beauboeuff was contacted by this researcher. He related that he first met David Ferrie in the Civil Air Patrol:

Dave, at that particular time, was accused of a crime against nature with someone I knew. A real scuze-ball named Mike Crouchet. Ferrie asked me to be a character witness against him in court. It never went that far. After Dave lost his job with Eastern Airlines, the judge threw it out. It never went to trial. Dave was bisexual. No other Civil Air Patrol members came forward and said, 'He did it to me too.' I was a teenager back then. If I had any better sense, I would have never got mixed-up in it. My dad died when I was 13. Anytime I had a problem in school I went to Dave's house for some help. He had a blackboard there. He wouldn't quit until you understood what he was trying to teach you. There wasn't anything he didn't know about. He had a lot of radical beliefs. He was involved with the Cuban Revolutionary Front, Arcacha. They talked a lot. I never heard the conversations. Dave had worked in conjunction with Guy Banister when they were working on the CARLOS MARCELLO case. Banister was a private investigator making his living off attorneys.

Alvin Beauboeuff was asked to comment on the previously cited document:

Damn, that never popped up before! Wow! I never knew anything about that. Jack S. Martin had put OSWALD and Ferrie together right after the assassination. He told New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison that OSWALD and Dave were great buddies. If OSWALD was in fact hanging

around the Camp Street location Jack S. Martin would have seen him, or talked to him, or met him, because Jack S. Martin was around there himself all the time. That's how you got that tie. I remember the old son-of-a bitch. I think he died in 1966. I don't know if it was a natural death or not.

According to Alvin Beauboeuff, the address 618 North Pierce, was that of Melvin Coffey. As for the blonde, white female, name unknown he said,

Whoa, where did she come from? Hello, no man. If I'd had a blonde bitch in there I would have known all about it. I promise you there wasn't no bitch there. Dave and I had a swinging pad before I was married. We had girls goin' in and out of there like crazy. But on that trip there was just the three of us. I placed the call to Alexandria. Dave called and talked to G. Wray Gil, who told him someone had implicated him in this OSWALD thing. Dave was at the telephone at the rink. He was always on the phone with somebody. In 1966 Garrison offered me money and job to testify that I knew Clay Shaw. Perry Russo came out making a bundle. I never did meet Perry Russo and I practically lived in Ferrie's house. The trip to Texas had been planned two weeks in advance. It all rolled out. The trial finished up and we just went. Unless Dave had some unique way of engineering me into going there.

On Sunday, November 24, 1963, David Ferrie, Alvin Beauboeuff and Melvin Coffey drove back to New Orleans. They stopped at a service station with a television, and saw RUBY kill OSWALD. David Ferrie then made several pay phone calls. Layton Martens reported having received a call from David Ferrie at about 3:00 p.m. Layton Martens: "After Jack S. Martin had related that Ferrie had stated the President should be killed and had outlined plans to this effect, he talked with G. Wray Gil [who said] there was nothing to worry about." Layton Martens said that when he inquired if the call was local or long distance David Ferrie replied that it was none of his business. During the conversation David Ferrie stated the name of OSWALD "did not ring a bell with him and that he did not know him...Layton Martens said he knows David Ferrie to be a great admirer of President Kennedy."

When Alvin Beauboeuff, Melvin Coffey, and David Ferrie reached New Orleans, David Ferrie dropped off Alvin Beauboeuff and Melvin Coffey near his home, and drove to Hammond, Louisiana, where he stayed with a friend. [FBI 62-109060-4447, 62-109060-4515, #89-69 New Orleans 11.27.63 p219, 62-109060-1294; HSCA V5 p114] When Alvin Beauboeuff returned to David Ferrie's apartment he was arrested, and then released after David Ferrie gave himself up.

DAVID FERRIE'S LIBRARY CARD

Jack S. Martin started the rumor that OSWALD had David Ferrie's library card in his possession after his arrest in Dallas. Layton Martens told the police the on November 22, 1963, G. Wray Gil visited him and asked to relay a message to David Ferrie that his library card had been found among OSWALD'S effects. When the New Orleans Police

arrested David Ferrie on November 26, 1963, he had his library card on his person. [FBI 105-82555-330, 104-82555 3.8.67 TNG, 62-109060-252]

Mrs. Jesse Garner, OSWALD'S former landlady in New Orleans, told the HSCA that David Ferrie visited her home *on the night of the assassination* and asked about OSWALD'S library card, but she refused to speak with him:

I just opened the door and he came in, and he said, 'I'm David Ferrie.' Well, I thought he was one of the FBI men or newsmen...He just merely said, 'What's all this?' He said they found his library card on OSWALD. When he said that, I knew he had nothing to do like the other guys, the FBI, or anything like that. That's when I get him off my back. I said, 'Get out.' He left right away. [HSCA testimony of Mrs. Jesse Garner]

David Ferrie was out of New Orleans when this allegedly occurred. OSWALD'S neighbor in New Orleans, Alexander Eames, stated:

One time I was down to the main public library in New Orleans. I was going in and out browsing, and I came face to face with OSWALD. After the assassination the local newspaper picked-up this incident. The day after the newspaper came out relating the fact I had seen OSWALD in the library - I wasn't home - but David Ferrie came to my door and he stood out to my wife. He had a cheap wig and painted eyebrows. He said, 'Is your husband home?' She said, 'No, what do you want?' He said, 'I would just like to ask your husband if, when he saw OSWALD in the library, whether he got close enough to see whether he used his own library card or my library card?' I thought that was very interesting because a lot of people deny there was even any connection between Ferrie and OSWALD. If they were exchanging library cards there must have been some connection. I don't recall when this happened..."

Both of these stories about David Ferrie were false. Nothing was found among OSWALD'S possessions that linked him to David Ferrie.

THE FBI QUESTIONS DAVID FERRIE

On February 13, 1964, Raymond Comstock of the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office

...advised the New Orleans Office of the FBI he was assigned to the District Attorney's office shortly after the assassination and was attempting to locate David Ferrie, an alleged associate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. During an attempt to locate Ferrie, Comstock secured some documents from Ferrie's residence. These were two undated letters addressed to Jack Wasserman signed D. W. Ferrie; one letter appears to be a corrected copy of the other; an undated letter addressed to Jack signed Dave; an undated letter addressed to Jose Juis LaRoca, Guatemala, and the first

page of Ferrie's bankbook with the Whitney National Bank of New Orleans. Comstock obtained this material without a warrant and Ferrie was not present...The material that Comstock furnished indicates Ferrie was in Guatemala in October and November 1963 making inquiries on behalf of Jack Wasserman, attorney for CARLOS MARCELLO.

David Ferrie told the Secret Service that he made a number of trips to Guatemala on behalf of CARLOS MARCELLO. During his last trip, in early November 1963, he flew Taca Airlines and made one stop in Mexico City. [USSS 620] Ferrie's bankbook showed that large amounts of money had been deposited in David Ferrie's account in October and November 1963. In 1978, during secret testimony before the HSCA, CARLOS MARCELLO acknowledged having given David Ferrie these funds, but claimed that he had paid David Ferrie to investigate the credibility of a government witness in the immigration case that was pending against him. The FBI did not determine the source of the funds deposited, or the purpose for which they were withdrawn, although the Bureau assumed the source was CARLOS MARCELLO. [FBI 62-109060-4521, 5296, 5241, 5295, 5334, 4521; NO 89-1-9-3437]

On September 30, 1968, NO T-2 advised that (deleted) and (deleted) of (deleted), Louisiana State Police are suspected by him as being connected with (deleted) as they have been seen on numerous occasions at the Town and Country Restaurant. According to source (deleted) and (deleted) were formerly in business with David Ferrie and owned a piece of United Air Taxi Business in New Orleans. Source stated that he had information that (deleted) car was at one time parked at David Ferrie's residence, and they believe that (deleted), (deleted) and (deleted) were associated together in United Air Taxi. (Deleted)." [FBI NO 92-10976-2]

FERRIE DENIES KNOWING OSWALD

The FBI questioned David Ferrie on November 25, 1963.

Ferrie stated that he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and to the best of his knowledge OSWALD was never a member of the Civil Air Patrol Squadron in New Orleans during the period he was with that group. Ferrie said that if OSWALD had been a member of the squadron for only a few weeks as had been claimed, he would have been considered a recruit and that Ferrie would not have had any contact with him...Ferrie said that to the best of his knowledge he does not know any individual named LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor has he ever known the individual represented by photograph presented to him as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Civil Air Patrol, in any business connection or in any social capacity...He stated that on November 9, 1963, and November 16, 1963, he was at Churchill Downs, which is a farm owned by CARLOS MARCELLO, mapping strategy in connection with MARCELLO'S trial.

Ferrie told the FBI about his skating trip to Texas and said that he understood that Jack S. Martin had accused him of having had an association with OSWALD. He said he first met Jack S. Martin in the fall of 1961 and

...since that time Jack S. Martin has attempted to insert himself in his (Ferrie's) personal affairs...He stated that Jack S. Martin began visiting him at the office of Attorney G. Wray Gil and that Mr. Gil did not want Mr. Jack S. Martin hanging around his office. Ferrie claimed that in June 1963 he put Jack S. Martin out of Mr. Gil's office in an undiplomatic manner, and that since that time Jack S. Martin has bedeviled him in every possible manner...Ferrie stated that from approximately November 1960 until August 1961, he was associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front in New Orleans. He stated that he had been actively engaged in working for the Cuban Revolutionary Front collecting money, medicine and clothing for the organization, as well as giving talks before various citizen's groups. He stated that at the time he was associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front the office of the organization was located in the Balter Building, and that Sergio Arcacha Smith was head of this organization in New Orleans. Ferrie stated that he has never known of the Cuban Revolutionary Front maintaining an office at 544 Camp Street, nor does he have any knowledge of Sergio Arcacha Smith maintaining an office at that address during the time he was head of the organization and later he was replaced. Ferrie said that the Cuban Revolutionary Front was definitely an anti-Castro organization, and that all persons connected with the organization were violently anti-Castro. Ferrie said that he has not had any connection with the Cuban Revolutionary Front or any other anti-Castro organization since August 1961...Sergio Arcacha Smith gave up leadership of the organization and was replaced by an individual named Rabel.

The only statement the FBI attempted to verify regarded the airworthiness of Ferrie's private airplane. David Ferrie claimed it had not been airworthy since 1962. When the FBI checked with the Federal Aeronautics Administration, it discovered that the agency considered the plane to be currently airworthy. [FBI 62-109060-from SAC Houston 62-2215 teletype 11.26.63; FBI 62-109060-482,313]

David Ferrie was re-interviewed on November 27, 1963:

Ferrie advised at time of Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba he was very much embarrassed and concerned over the lack of air cover provided, and severely criticized President Kennedy both in public and in private. Ferrie stated that he had never made any statement that President Kennedy should be killed with the intention to do so, and has never at any time outlined any plan or made any statement as to how this could be done or who should do it. Ferrie said he is very outspoken and may have used an

offhand or colloquial expression / he ought to be shot / in expressing his feelings concerning Cuban situation.

He denied having met OSWALD in the Civil Air Patrol. Interview of David W. Ferrie reflected in report of SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS, Dallas, December 2, 1963, entitled LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

S.A. REGIS KENNEDY

On December 10, 1963, in an affidavit for S.A. Regis Kennedy, Ferrie wrote:

I have no records or recollection, to my knowledge, to show that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was, or was not, a member of this particular unit of the Civil Air Patrol. To the best of my knowledge and belief I do not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and have no personal recollection of having met him. If I ever did meet him it was very casual and, to the best of my recollection, I have definitely not seen him in recent years. [FBI NO-44-2064 12.10.63, 62-109060-1294, NO-89-69 p341 11.26.63, 62-1090604-891]

Jack S. Martin reported:

Regis Kennedy used to come around [544 Camp Street] and was friendly with people in Guy Banister's office. Regis also spent a lot of time north of Lake Pontchartrain by the Cuban training camps

On May 17, 1967, S.A. Regis Kennedy appeared before the New Orleans Parish Grand Jury during the "Jim Garrison Investigation." He invoked executive privilege in response to several questions. [FBI 62-109060-5255 5.18.67] Regis Kennedy wrote:



I was asked if I knew W. Guy Banister and I told him yes. He then asked if I ever visited Banister's office and the identity of anyone I observed there. I answered that I had been in Guy Banister's office, and that the only person I could recall observing when I was there was Jack S. Martin and two women, whose names I could not recall. I was also asked of my knowledge of the relationship between Banister, Arcacha Smith and OSWALD. I answered that I did not know...I was asked if I knew Dean Andrews and I acknowledged that I did...During the questioning concerning Andrews I was asked by a member of the jury whether I had investigated Dean Andrews and I replied that my contacts with Dean Andrews were set forth in the Warren Commission report. [FBI TO SAC from Regis Kennedy 5.18.67 - 5255]

When the HSCA contacted Regis Kennedy he said: "He doubted there was any connection between MARCELLO, Ferrie and Banister et. al. to the assassination," and

referred the Committee to DeBRUEYS. A message from the New Orleans FBI Field Office to the Director regarding the testimony of DeBRUEYS and Regis Kennedy is still mostly withheld as of 2010. [NARA FBI 124-10031-10275; FBI 62-109060 1st. NR 5175 dated 5.8.67]

LAYTON MARTENS

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison interviewed David Ferrie's friend, Layton Martens. Layton Martens had been arrested for attempted homicide and had told the FBI he feared Jim Garrison calling him as a witness, because:

...cross-examination might reveal Cuban Revolutionary Front CIA affiliation in 1961, and dealings with the late Attorney General Robert Kennedy, and subsequent discontinuing of plans for a Cuban second invasion.

He believed such testimony would have lent credence to New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's contention that anti-Castro Cubans were involved in the assassination. In August 1993 Layton Martens stated:

We were getting sometimes as many as 5,000 Cuban refugees a day into the Port of New Orleans. We started as a volunteer Agency between the Cuban office, which was Arcacha Smith, the Mayor's office, and the State of Louisiana, to take care of these people. What we were doing was prioritized by Robert Kennedy under aegis of the President because of specific facts that were being revealed by refugees regarding nuclear weapons in Cuba.

Layton Martens claimed that in 1968 United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark suggested that he leave Louisiana, and go to Washington, to avoid testifying on this point. Layton Martens:

Garrison was the most patently evil individual I ever knew. He molested a young boy at the Athletic Club. Jack Anderson ran the story. The kid's uncle was a Monsignor in the Catholic Church. Now that the kid is grown up, he doesn't mind talking about it. I can't prove it, but bribery was involved in the Garrison investigation. He dug up some witnesses. David Ferrie was a good American, he was not a homosexual, he was not some kind of weird fanatic creep. Otherwise he would not have been working under the Attorney General. There were letters about this, but they are missing. His arrests for homosexuality were manufactured. There was a serious recanting, and the charges were dropped. David Ferrie and my mom were very close after her divorce, and the two were talking about marriage. David Ferrie was just your basic, good American, who was doing the right thing. He didn't work for CARLOS MARCELLO. He worked for G. Wray Gil. G. Wray Gil was in a law firm representing many people.

Ferrie could have flown CARLOS MARCELLO back to the United States. I wasn't there. I know he found a way to work with the Administration to get CARLOS MARCELLO back into the country. Cause the Attorney General had boo-boooed. You can't just kidnap people, even though he was late for a deportation hearing. Understand, everyone wants to write books that say, 'He knew CARLOS MARCELLO, he must have been in with the mafia.' RUBY probably knew CARLOS MARCELLO too. Who cares? I been ignoring all this crap for 30 years.

In 1962 Layton Martens explained to the New Orleans FBI that he had been arrested by the New Orleans Police because he was associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front, some of whom were homosexuals.

MARGARITA MARTENS

In 1978 the mother of Layton Martens, Margarita Martens, was confined at Southern Baptist Hospital, diagnosed as schizophrenic. The HSCA interviewed her:

Subject denies writing a letter concerning an assassination plot and states that she wrote her priest a letter dealing with her father beating her. She met David Ferrie in 1961 and didn't associate with him in 1963. He was her son's leader in the Civil Air Patrol. She never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD. If she wrote a letter about an assassination plot, it was while under the influence of pills and after her son's arrest during the Garrison probe.

Layton Martens complained to the HSCA that its investigators woke his mother up from sleep and made accusations about her having been involved in the Kennedy assassination. [HSCA 5.17.78 Martens Int.] Layton Martens told the FBI that David Ferrie had blackmailed CARLOS MARCELLO into buying a gasoline station for him because "Ferrie had something on him." [FBI 62-109060-251; CIA 1362-1061A; FBI 62-109060-7077 2.26.73; *Look Magazine* 8.26.69; FBI 62-109060-5815 10.13.67] On January 24, 1964, William David Ferrie supplied the FBI with information on Edward Jack S. Martin activity in regard to phony degrees and awards. [FBI 63-4296-33-596]

DEAN ANDREWS



Dean Adams Andrews (born October 8, 1922; died April 1981), was an attorney for CARLOS MARCELLO. [CIA 1359-503] Dean Andrews attended law school with WARREN DeBRUEYS. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison could not question S.A. DeBRUEYS about Guy Banister because when the Garrison investigation began in March 1967, the FBI had S.A. DeBRUEYS transferred from New Orleans to Washington, D.C. On May 6, 1977, SAC DeBRUEYS resigned from the FBI after 27 years of service.

Dean Andrews began his association with CARLOS MARCELLO in 1950 or 1951, during the early stages of CARLOS MARCELLO'S deportation case. In 1951 Dean Andrews applied for the position of FBI S.A. but was never employed. In 1954 Dean Andrews found employment with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. While he was in the Immigration and Naturalization Service he became acquainted with FBI S.A. Regis Kennedy. Dean Andrews became an Assistant District Attorney in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Jefferson Parish was as tightly controlled by the mob as Cicero, Illinois, was at the height of the Capone era. Frank Langridge was District Attorney and the boss of Dean Andrews. The Chief Investigator under Frank Langridge, Joseph "Zip" Chimento, had been convicted of having bribed a witness in 1943 to help two Cosa Nostra mobsters. Before Joseph Chimento worked for Frank Langridge he worked as a collector for CARLOS MARCELLO. While Dean Andrews was an Assistant District Attorney, he continued practicing law and defended employees of JOSEPH, PETER and ANTHONY MARCELLO. [FBI 62-109060-5255; Weisberg OSWALD in New Orleans p140; FBI 62-109060-1522; Epstein Counterplot p26; Brener p57; Life 9.8.67; undated Times-Picayune article in ARA files]

OSWALD VISITS DEAN ANDREWS

On November 25, 1963, Dean Andrews

...who is presently confined to the Hotel Dieu, with pneumonia, telephonically advised SA Regis L. Kennedy that OSWALD had talked to him, date not known, about getting a Dishonorable Discharge changed. Andrews stated that OSWALD was a walk in client, did nothing about it, and doubts that he has any record. Andrews stated OSWALD accompanied by another individual. In a later interview Andrews related to the FBI that he had first met OSWALD in late June 1963, when OSWALD appeared at his office with several companions he believed to be homosexuals. OSWALD requested his assistance in making inquiries concerning his Dishonorable Discharge from the Marine Corps.

HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD was trying to upgrade his discharge to a General, or a less than honorable, when he was dealing with Dean Andrews. He eventually planned to go back on fucking active duty again. Not just to get his benefits, because he came in 1955 or 1956. Any post-1955 people didn't

get the fucking G. I. Bill at that time. The discharge didn't mean shit to him. Nobody gives a fuck what kind of discharge you have when you go around and get a job. Later on, during the Vietnam thing, they tightened up on it. That's the promise that's held out. They'd tell him: 'We can't intervene because it would look like you are being paid off.' They would have told him, 'Here's what you do on your own, get a lawyer, do this.' And they would suggest a lawyer that was in the fucking loop. Dean Andrews had done a couple of discharge upgrade cases for homosexuals who had been put out on a Section Eight. He'd worked on those and it was an easy thing. A matter of paperwork. He'd done it before. He was a parking ticket fixer type. Was he hooked-up with Banister? More than likely. Lawyers always use these sleazy P.I.s."

OSWALD left the Marines on a Hardship Discharge and his U.S. Marine Corps discharge card that stated that he had been Honorably Discharged. He could have used this card to obtain employment. [WCE 1413]

Dean Andrews affirmed he talked with OSWALD two or three times but never opened a file on him. In 1964 Sergeant R. M. Davis, U.S. Army, retired, who was employed as a private investigator by Dean Andrews, recounted that in June 1963, Dean Andrews discussed with him the procedure required to amend or correct a Marine Corps Undesirable Discharge. Sergeant R. M. Davis, however, could not locate any record on OSWALD.

ANDREWS ASKED BY CLAY BERTRAND TO DEFEND OSWALD

Dean Andrews stated that on the evening of November 23, 1963, while he was in the hospital, Clay Bertrand called him and asked if he would be interested in handling OSWALD'S defense, then told him he would call back later. He never did. Andrews told the FBI on November 25, 1963,

that on November 23, 1963, one Clay Bertrand, a French Quarter queer, called Andrews and asked him if he would undertake the defense of OSWALD...The next day, [November 24, 1994] Dean Andrews called New Orleans attorney Sam Monk Zelden to ask him if he would be interested in assisting in OSWALD'S defense. As they were speaking, Sam Monk Zelden received the news that OSWALD was dead.

SAM MONK ZELDEN

The FBI interviewed Sam Monk Zelden on November 25, 1963. He confirmed parts of Dean Andrews' story. In a telephone interview, Mrs. Zelden established that her husband passed away on September 19, 1981, after suffering "something similar to a stroke in 1976." Sam Monk Zelden had mentioned the telephone call to her.

EVA SPRINGER

Dean Andrews called his secretary, Eva Springer, at 4:00 p.m. on November 23, 1963; he conveyed he "was representing OSWALD in Dallas and was told that Bertrand hired him..." On November 25, 1963, Dean Andrews "called Eva Springer and asked her to locate any records on Clay Bertrand, but has not been able to locate his name - he's unknown to her." [Unmarked FBI index card "No rpt." Clay Bertrand 12.6.63 12.5.63 p36 Springer to Dean Andrews] During his Warren Commission testimony, Dean Andrews claimed soon after he was released from the hospital his office was burglarized.

Why Dean Andrews came forward with this story was unclear. The FBI began to interview Dean Andrews on a weekly basis. Each time, his story changed. On December 3, 1963, Dean Andrews assured the FBI that the telephone call was a "dream he had during sedation." Sergeant R. M. Davis thought the call Dean Andrews received at the hospital was "a dream." During Dean Andrews' testimony before the Warren Commission, he returned to his original story. Dean Andrews contacted the United States Secret Service in 1966 and professed to have some new information to indicate OSWALD didn't act alone: "I'm 40% sure I know the identity of the person who was responsible for OSWALD killing the President." The United States Secret Service declined to send an agent to Dean Andrews' home to interview him, and advised him to visit its offices.

GARRISON INDICTS DEAN ANDREWS FOR PERJURY

When New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison subpoenaed Dean Andrews to testify before a New Orleans Grand Jury in 1967, his testimony changed. He was indicted for perjury. Dean Andrews left his post as a Jefferson Parish Assistant District Attorney. His law practice suffered, and he took a job at a MARCELLO-owned Bourbon Street bar. Dean Andrews was convicted of perjury in August 1967 and he received an 18-month jail term. He appealed the conviction and was released on \$2,500 bond. He still maintained he could not identify Clay Bertrand. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison had his investigators comb the New Orleans French Quarter for Clay Bertrand, but they found nothing. [FBI NO-100-16601 12.5.63; FBI 62-109060-1522, 4648, 5520, 4821, 5112; USSS CO-2-34,030-12.19.66, 2.20.67, 3.30.67] In June 1967, the FBI learned from a confidential source that a homosexual in New Orleans who used the pseudonym Clay Bertrand was Eugene Clair Davis.

EUGENE CLAIR DAVIS



FBI traces were highly deleted, but nonetheless revealed that Eugene Clair Davis (born July 8, 1924) worked for CARLOS MARCELLO. One trace disclosed: "Davis had retained an attorney who represented New Orleans hoodlum, CARLOS MARCELLO." [FBI 62-109060-5442; FBI 104060-5455] Eugene Clair Davis owned Wanda's Bar, a homosexual hangout. George Wray Gil Sr. was his attorney "for the transactions on buying Wanda's." Eugene Clair Davis had worked at the Court of Two Sisters. On April 28, 1960, a Potential Criminal Informant file was opened on Eugene Clair Davis by the New Orleans FBI Office and he was designated a criminal informant on October 11, 1966. [FBI 137-7386-3] Eugene Clair Davis furnished extremely valuable information over a period of years. His information led to the arrest of a number of fugitives. The file of the New Orleans FBI Office indicated he was contacted about the Kennedy assassination, but possessed no information. The file did not indicate he used the alias of Clem Betrand. [FBI Memo Branigan to Sullivan 6.22.67] Eugene Clair Davis had eight arrests: "Two City Misdemeanors; Two State Misdemeanors; Four, Felony." In January 1968 Eugene Clair Davis was arrested for obscenity that involved a sixteen year old boy. [FBI 62-109060-6113]

ANDREW'S TESTIMONY AT THE TRIAL OF CLAY SHAW

On February 26, 1969, Dean Andrews testified

...that the telephone call he received on November 23, 1963, while being confined to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, New Orleans, was from Eugene Davis. He testified that he had known Davis for a number of years and that he had known Davis six months to a year before he was introduced to Davis as Clay Bertrand at the wedding he had previously testified about. He testified he had represented Davis on legal matters since 1951, and knew Davis well enough so that he could recognize Davis' voice on the telephone. He testified he never observed Davis with OSWALD. He testified he never identified anybody as Clay Bertrand, and used the name merely as a cover name for Davis. In regards to the telephone call, Andrews testified that it was he, not Davis, who suggested representing OSWALD. He testified that I suggested I would be famous if I went to Dallas to defend OSWALD. That anybody who defended him would be famous. He testified he had no explanation why he called Attorney Sam Monk Zelden about a trip to Dallas. Andrews testified that in his appearances before the Warren Commission and the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, he was never given a chance to explain, and the reason he did not name Eugene Davis was that he wanted to protect him. In regards to the name Clem Bertrand, he testified that the only time he met anyone using that name was at the wedding previously testified about. He testified that during his appearances before the New Orleans Parish Grand Jury he was forced into making conflicting statements because he was being hemmed in by his previous testimony before the Warren Commission. He testified that when he was being interviewed at the Hotel Dieu Hospital by FBI S.A. Regis Kennedy, he was trying to think of a name to use as a

cover name, and finally decided to use the name Clay Bertrand. He testified the only portion of his testimony before the Warren Commission which are true is that part about OSWALD coming to his office to seek legal advice. Andrews was then questioned extensively about his testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury. He testified that whenever he mentioned the name Clay Bertrand to the Grand Jury, he was talking about Eugene Davis. Andrews was then excused as a witness. [FBI 62-109060-6793]

Had CARLOS MARCELLO asked Dean Andrews to defend OSWALD and was Andrews afraid to name him? Was his report to the FBI a compromise with his conscious? NBC reported Eugene Clair Davis was Clay Betrand. Eugene Clair Davis was linked to OSWALD by other dubious witnesses.

BETTY PARENT

During the Garrison investigation, New Orleans landlady and FBI informant, Betty Parent, stated:

You should check into the waiters who worked in the Court of Two Sisters during the summer of 1963 as she heard that at least one of the waiters had said that OSWALD stayed in one of the upstairs apartments at the Court for a while. She said that PETE MARCELLO had something to do with the Court. Eugene Davis lost his job with the Court because of OSWALD'S visit. Davis was involved in blackmailing queers. His information came from FBI Agent Regis Kennedy. [Regis Kennedy Memo Sciambra / Garrison interview with BP-12.18.67; FBI 62-109060-5240; CIA 4793, 4928]

The FBI: "The Court of Two Sisters on Bourbon Street was operated by Nunzio Pecora, the brother-in-law of Joseph Poretto." [FBI teletype TO SAC NO from DIR Onozio Pecora 2.16.65] Nunzio Pecora and Joseph Poretto ran a restaurant and lounge at the Town and Country Motel during the 1950's. Nunzio Pecora was an ex-convict with an extensive past history in heroin trafficking. From the Town and Country he directed a call-girl ring and in the late 1950's Nunzio Pecora took over operation of CARLOS MARCELLO'S Tropical Tourist Court and Trailer Camp. Nunzio Pecora was one of CARLOS MARCELLO'S three most trusted aides, and law enforcement surveillance reports indicated a particularly close relationship in the early 1960's, with Nunzio Pecora always close at hand at CARLOS MARCELLO'S headquarters at the Town and Country Motel. The FBI reported: "Investigation by the New Orleans office reveals Pecora meets and discusses activities with many prominent New Orleans underworld figures." [FBI 92-8100- 1.15.65 pages deleted] Betty Parent furnished Jim Garrison's investigators with a description of the waiter, but not his name. Betty Parent repeated gossip that probably originated with Leander D'Avy, a punch drunk alcoholic.

LEANDER D'AVY

Leander D'Avy (born January 26, 1924) was a retired member of the U.S. Air Force who was employed from 1959 to 1963 as the doorman at the Court of Two Sisters. Leander D'Avy advised the FBI in 1968 that in 1962 he,

First saw individual later identified as OSWALD. OSWALD asked for Clay Bertrand. Sent to Eugene Davis, night manager, Court of Two Sisters. Talked about one hour. OSWALD left the bar. As he was leaving, Davis pointed out OSWALD to the bar maid and told her that he had just come back from the Iron Curtain...Saw OSWALD twice. Second time was about six months before Kennedy was assassinated. OSWALD was in a room at the Court of Two Sisters with four or five others. Eugene Davis was there...Claims CARLOS MARCELLO ran Court of Two Sisters. Told Garrison what he told the FBI. Did not testify.

[FBI NO 89-69 1A-139] D'Avy also claimed to have been "backhanded" by JACK RUBY in the parking lot of the Court of Two Sisters.

Leander D'Avy waited five years before he came forward. This was suspicious. In 1977 Leander D'Avy told the HSCA:

Well, in 1960, I retired out of the Air Force, after 20 years. I went to work at the Court of Two Sisters in New Orleans, as a doorman. And in 1962 this young man walks up to me and asks me if there was a Clay Bertrand working there. I told him I don't know any Clay Bertrand. [I asked the] night manager, Eugene Davis in the tavern 'Gene, do we have a Clay Bertrand working here?' And Eugene said 'Send the young man in here, I'll talk to him.' Clay Bertrand, that's probably a code name. Just like that. So I sent him on in, about an hour later the young man walks out, Eugene Davis comes up to the door where I'm standing, talks to one of the waitresses in there, and he says 'See that young man? He's just come from behind the Iron Curtain.' Well, I didn't put no assassination n' that together - it hadn't happened yet.' Two weeks before the assassination I was called one Saturday morning to pick up my check. I walked into the patio and asked where Eugene Davis was, they said he's up there in the store room. So I went up there and it wasn't no storeroom, they had a little apartment up there, had a bed in it, had five men in it. One of them was OSWALD, I recognized him after the assassination. He was laying across the bed. One of them was David Ferrie. When I went up to Jim Garrison's office I knew it was going to get back to CARLOS MARCELLO or one of them, that I'm talking. And my life won't be worth a plug nickel if they find out. Right then and there I moved out of New Orleans, right the next day. I went to Jackson, Mississippi. I have seen pictures of the other two men [with OSWALD, David Ferrie and Davis] in the *Enquirer*, the tramps, the little one in that picture was the guy that had the whiskers...I could identify

[two] tramps. I don't know their names. All I know is I can identify 'em when I see 'em. One - ah, two of the tramps was, I'm pretty sure, CIA - former CIA men, or something. I never heard no talk [the tramps were HUNT and STURGIS]. I'll take a polygraph test on everything I told you, that's just the way it was, the way it is. I believe there was at least two guys who used to belong to the CIA...two CIA men that were members of the Bay of Pigs, along with a bunch of Cubans. I think them Cubans were from the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Leander D'Avy tried to sell his story to the tabloid, *Midnight*. The HSCA asked him if he had received psychiatric care. He said he had not. In December 1977 Leander D'Avy was interviewed by HSCA investigator L.J. Delsa. This time he said he had inquired of the bookkeeper, Margaret Tannenbaum, if Clay Bertrand worked there, and Eugene Clair Davis overheard him. Leander D'Avy stuck to his tale about having seen the tramps, and stated that Nick Korno owned the Court of Two Sisters. L.J. Delsa reported: "Nick Korno is a MARCELLO associate and is alleged to have his names on businesses in the French Quarter that are actually CARLOS MARCELLO'S. In 1959 a confidential source indicated that Nick Korno was going to South America, and seemed to be helping procure arms for Fidel Castro. Nick Korno is presently fighting trial dates which his attorneys have been successfully putting off since his murder indictment in 1974..."

A distant cousin of Leander D'Avy was contacted: "I thought he had died. He was an individual that had been inflicted by encephalitis as a child and he roamed a lot. He was a merchant seaman in his younger days. It's been 30 years since I've seen him." The brother of Leander D'Avy, Nuby D'Avy, was contacted:

Leander died February 1986 in Jackson, Mississippi. He went in the hospital for a checkup and the nurse left him with something, and she went back, and he strangled on himself, and he went into a coma. He told me he might come into some money because he knew something about the Kennedy assassination. And he had heard about it, he had nothing to do...My brother was in Navy. He's got three boys in Mississippi. Charlie, Nuney and Philip. He told me he had information about it, and he was going to talk with the FBI, and he might not live long. Somebody was going to be after him to kill him or something. He said he knew something. That's all he told me. No details.

Leander D'Avy had lied to his brother. HSCA investigators talked with Eugene Clair Davis several times during October and November 1977. He denied knowing, or ever having seen, OSWALD. Eugene Clair Davis stated that "there were rooms above the Court of Two Sister's Patio, but they were used as storerooms, and Nick Korno had an apartment up there that no one could use except Nick Korno." According to Perry Russo: "Eugene Davis was bludgeoned to death about ten years ago by a trick of his. He was into sadism. They caught the guy, I think. He was tried...it was in the paper in 1977, 1978. Ask a quarter-hound. He owned Wildside, a gay bar. His assailant was ruled insane." [Russo, Perry 741 Navarre Ave NO LA 70124 telephone 504- 488-4439]

GORDON NOVEL



New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison indicted Gordon Dwane Novel for complicity in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In his youth, Gordon Novel belonged to a neo-Nazi group and was arrested and charged with bombing a Metarie, Louisiana, theater that admitted blacks. Later, he sold spy devices in New Orleans. Gordon Novel claimed he worked with the Cuban Revolutionary Front during the Bay of Pigs, as a Director of the CIA proprietary, the Evergreen Advertising Agency, and had created cryptographic messages for the CIA.

This was true. The CIA reported: "*There is no record of any utilization of Gordon Novel, Sergio Arcacha Smith or Evergreen Advertising Agency. In addition to Office of Security records, WH/CUBA, RID and CI Staff were checked for possible indication of operational involvement.*" Howard J, Osborn May 1, 1967."

In September 1961 Gordon Novel took part in the burglary of a Schlumberger munitions bunker. He informed the FBI:

Schlumberger Well Service had an arrangement with the CIA wherein it leased a bunker in which ammunition, bomb casings and other materiel would be stored for the CIA. Eventually the materiel would be shipped out of the United States in Schlumberger boxes marked 'Machinery.' The explosives would then be shipped by boat to Cuba where they were going to be used in a diversionary operation during the Bay of Pigs invasion.

The CIA verified Gordon Novel's statement:

Novel has claimed to the press that the munitions from the bunker were to be used for a diversionary operation during the Bay of Pigs invasion. Agency officers familiar with the operation at the reactivated Naval depot, the Belle Chasse Ammunition Depot, have indicated that such a diversionary operation was based at Belle Chase, but that operation was canceled before a landing was made. Any number of participating Cubans would be aware such a diversionary operation was planned.

After the Bay of Pigs, Schlumberger became upset and wanted out of its CIA contract; three months after the invasion, arrangements were made for the materiel stored in the bunker to be removed by Novel and his group. At the time the material was removed, an individual involved took some of Schlumberger's low grade powder and fuses and other material, and the incident was reported as a burglary.

(Gordon Novel had a previous history of assembling bombs). Gordon Novel said the crates of arms were stamped with the word INTERARMCO. [Police Record Jefferson

Parish 1953; Memo Ivan/Garrison re: Novel rec. check; Flammonde *Kennedy Conspiracy* p76; Wardlaw *Plot or Politics* p113; *New Orleans States-Item* 4.25.67; HUNT Day p182 CIA 1332-502, 1045] Gordon Novel reported that Andrew Jerome Blackman, David Ferrie, Sergio Arcacha Smith, and Luis Rabel were involved in the burglary. In a telephone interview with this researcher, Luis Rabel denied he met David Ferrie or Guy Banister, but said he knew Sergio Arcacha Smith. Regarding the burglary,

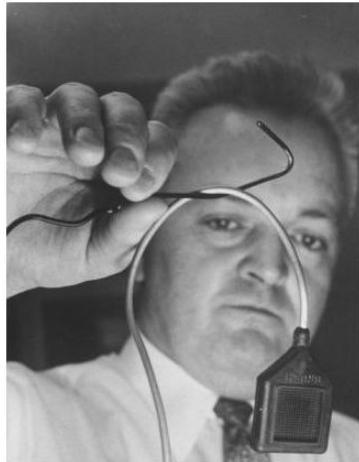
Well, I used to run a dry cleaners, and I had a truck that I used to loan to about 40 or 50 exiles here. Arcacha asked me to loan him the truck to move some furniture. Whether the truck was used to move anything other than furniture is beyond me.

Gordon Novel told the press: "It was one of the most patriotic burglaries ever committed...the CIA virtually gave us the key to the bunker...my fellow burglar, Arcacha Smith, and I are still employed by the CIA." [FBI 62-109060-4789, 4707; *NYT* 4.5.67; *New Orleans States-Item* 4.25.67]

A company that marketed surveillance equipment reported in 1965 that Gordon Novel had placed an order with it using a fictitious address. Later that year, he appeared at the Lost and Found counter at New Orleans Airport to inquire about some misrouted bugging equipment. Gordon Novel explained to the FBI he had demonstrated the equipment to the State Department. On November 22, 1966, Gordon Novel was made an FBI Potential Criminal Informant. [FBI 62-109060-4707; FBI NO 137-2936] He furnished the FBI information on the Garrison investigation that indicated Jim Garrison was hostile to that agency. J. Edgar Hoover commented: "More & more it becomes evident we should stay as far away as we can from this shyster [New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison]."

At the beginning of Garrison's investigation in 1967, Gordon Novel had offered New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison his services; when he discovered he was to be called as a witness, however, he called the FBI and said he had watched the home of David Ferrie at 5:30 a.m. on the day David Ferrie was found dead, and had seen Jim Garrison leave the house. When Gordon Novel was interrogated by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison about the munitions bunker operation, he called the New Orleans Domestic Contacts Division of the CIA for advice. He then fled to McLean, Virginia, where he took a lie detector test from retired Army Intelligence Agent and former policeman from the District of Columbia, Lloyd Furr. [CIA 1332, 502, 1045, 1316, 475D, 1345, 1057]

LLOYD FURR



The CIA reported that a Lewis B. Furr was connected with Willis Carto of Liberty Lobby. The brother of Lloyd Furr, La Vonne Boden Furr, was the managing editor of *American Mercury*. [CIA OS 407 890]

Lloyd Furr, a former District of Columbia policeman and now a private detective, is a self-proclaimed polygraph expert and sound device specialist. He has received publicity in the past for planting sound devices for the late Fulton Lewis Jr. in the St. Mary County Vice case in 1953 and in 1958, when he discovered listening devices being used against Bernard Goldfine. In 1964 information was received that a Washington, D.C. firm, REDEX, operated by Furr and Richard L. Bast was attempting to sell electronic equipment to Communist China via an agent in Hong Kong. (TSD had unclassified contract with FURR in 1962 to see equipment offered for sale by FURR.)

Richard L. Bast, a Washington, D.C. private detective, gained notoriety in 1965 by turning up a missing witness, previously unlocated by the Department of Justice, in connection with the Bobby Baker case. He is known to operate at least for enterprises 1) Capital Bureau of Investigation, a private detective agency; 2) REDEX VIETNAM, INC. A firm which imports a variety of commodities ranging from liquor to automobiles into South Vietnam, including, of late, U.S. recruited 'go-go' girls for a Saigon nightclub he is planning; 3) REDEX CORP, a firm which sells almost anything to anybody abroad other than South Vietnam and 4) Consolidated Armaments, a firm which sells small arms to foreign governments and private individuals abroad. Bast also produces and distributes both positive audio, and counter audio, devices in the U.S. and overseas. Bast, described as 'unscrupulous and untrustworthy,' is known to have attempted to contract with another private detective for planting a remote controlled bomb in the headquarters of the Haitian Secret Police,

and has been reported to have undertaken similar extreme assignment for exile groups from Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

CA Staff has provided information that during January 1967 William W. Turner, who identified himself as a free lance writer, visited the offices of the Asia Foundation, requesting information for a magazine article. He stated that he had been asked by Sol Stern of New York to gather information for an article in *The New York Times*. During his visit, however, it became obvious that Turner was primed to ask questions about the financing of the foundation, rather than its actual purpose or activities. When Turner concluded his interview, he left a calling card with the firm name 'REDEX-PACIFIC.' He explained he had to have new cards printed. Turner, reportedly dismissed from the FBI in 1961, is noted to have authored an article in the November 1966 issue of *Ramparts Magazine* in which he describes alleged wiretapping, surreptitious entry etc. performed by him while in the FBI. Sol Stern, who he claimed to represent, is assistant managing editor of *Ramparts Magazine*. [CIA 1332-502/1045]

On April 29, 1963, Robert E. Owen, then Chief, WE/3, and now of (deleted as of 2010), directed a Memorandum to the Chief, Western Hemisphere/6, in which he documented a conversation he had with anti-Duvalier exile Raymond Cassagnol and Richard Bast. Robert E. Owen had been introduced to Richard Bast by his neighbor, Lloyd Furr. Robert E. Owen stated: "Bast, in spite of certain personal shortcomings from the intelligence standpoint, does represent an established channel to one segment of the Haitian opposition to Duvalier." The CIA claimed Richard Bast was linked with William Turner of *Ramparts* magazine. In 1967 the Domestic Contacts Division decided against using Richard Bast as a source of information on Asia. In the mid-1970's this researcher spoke with Richard Bast who stated: "Garrison liked to burn hooker's titties with cigarettes." The FBI reported: "On July 27, 1966, (Deleted as of 2010) advised District Attorney Garrison allegedly had purchased a bar in New Orleans and set up one Jackie Lee as manager. (Deleted as of 2010) Source also said that Garrison is known to have associated with prostitutes in New Orleans." [FBI NO 62-9-33-617]

NOVEL'S LETTER

In March 1967, after Gordon Novel fled New Orleans, the new tenant in his apartment found a letter written by him under the linoleum. This letter was obtained by *The New Orleans States-Item*. The note, written in Gordon Novel's handwriting, was seemingly addressed to his CIA contact:

Dear Mr. Weiss: This letter is to inform you that District [sic] Jim Garrison has subpoenaed myself and an associate to testify before this Grand Jury on matters which may be classified Top Secret. Actions of individuals connected with Double Chek Corporation in Miami in first quarter of 1961. Our connection and activity of that period involves individuals presently

about to be indicted as conspirators in Mr. Garrison's investigation. We have temporarily avoided one subpoena...we want out of this thing before Thursday, March 1967...I have been questioned extensively by local FBI recently as to whether or not I was involved with Double Chek's parent holding corporation at the time. My reply on five queries was negative...Our attorneys and others are in possession of complete sealed files containing all information concerning matter. In the event of our sudden departure, either accidental or otherwise, they are instructed to simultaneously release same for public scrutiny...

At first the letter indicated Gordon Novel was afraid of Garrison, then it implied he was afraid of the CIA. Double Chek was a well-known CIA proprietary mentioned in *The Invisible Government*. The FBI Miami files contained Bulet November 12, 1964, captioned

Obtuse: ESP - R', Bufile 105-126649. This letter points out that the CIA had previously advised Gibralter Steamship Corporation, Vanguard Service Corporation, and the Double Check Corporation had been used by CIA, but operational interest in them was dropped after they were mentioned as CIA covers in the book entitled, '*The Invisible Government*'.

The CIA maintained:

The (deleted) Double Check Corporation was not used by the CIA to recruit pilots for operations directed against the Castro Government as previously reported [by CIA liaison]. CIA did not become involved with Double Check Corporation (deleted) until after the Bay of Pigs invasion. After the unsuccessful invasion, CIA made arrangements (deleted) to use Double Check Corporation as a medium for compensating the 'Birmingham widows.' [FBI 61-109060-5361, 5315]

SEYMOUR WEISS

Seymour Weiss was a Director of Standard Fruit in 1963, who was connected with CARLOS MARCELLO and Frank Costello. According to Ed Becker, Standard Fruit, the International Cooperation Administration, and Johnny Rosselli, were involved in the overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz. [Ed Becker and Charles Rappleye, *All American Mafioso*, Doubleday, NY 1991 p225]

Gordon Novel was arrested in Ohio, where he was held on \$10,000 bond pending extradition. Governor James Rhodes refused to sign the extradition papers for Gordon Novel. [Flammonde *The Kennedy Conspiracy* p100; *New Orleans States-Item* 4.22.67] In 1970 Gordon Novel was arrested on a charge of illegal interstate transportation of an eavesdropping device, and was subsequently convicted. In May 1967 Gordon Novel staged an assassination attempt on himself which was reported to Raymond Rocca. [FBI 62-109060-5085, 5309, 5905] In 1968, after a fight with his in-laws, Gordon Novel

exhibited CIA credentials to the arresting officers. [FBI 62-109060-6859] On November 13, 1967 the FBI generated a letterhead memorandum about Novel after he contacted the Bureau and gave it a list of his clients: "Novel additionally advised that he sold one his antibugging checkmate units to Charles Costello whom he advised is connected with the Ace Vending Machine Corporation, Trenton, New Jersey and that the magnetic field loop of the device was installed in the ceiling of Costello's private office in Trenton, New Jersey. Distribution: November 28, 1967 Mr. McCord, Mr. Kane TSD and Mr [03 deleted as of 2010] (via Mr Deleted as of 2010 - 03)."

[<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=12760&relPageId=2>]

CHARLES COLSON AND GORDON NOVEL

In 1974 Jack Anderson reported that Charles Colson asked Gordon Novel to help him build a giant degaussing gun to erase tapes that incriminated NIXON, stored at a CIA site. Gordon Novel consulted with other experts, but they "mutually decided not to pursue the plan because of its danger to national security tapes and computers near the target area." Gordon Novel claimed association with NIXON and Governor John Connally. [True 4.75; Anderson NY Post 8.15.74] The FBI stated that Gordon Novel was involved with Morningstar Associates, "an organization with supposed connections to the CIA and Department of Defense."

In the summer of 1976 Gordon Novel and his partner, John Langford, were charged with possession of an incendiary device and aggravated arson. The men were involved in an alleged plot to firebomb some property in the New Orleans Central Business District on Mardi Gras day, 1976, after attempts to purchase the property for \$70 million had failed. Gordon Novel hired an undercover Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agent who later admitted CIA ties to do the job. Jim Garrison represented Gordon Novel. During that prosecution, and just before it went to trial in state court Gordon Novel made a civil rights allegation to the FBI against a Drug Enforcement Administration agent in Dallas, alleging that the informant of the Drug Enforcement Administration agent had attempted to set up Gordon Novel by trying to get Gordon Novel to agree to contract for the murder of a witness against him. At his trial Gordon Novel testified the Agency was after him because of international arms dealing. The trial, covered extensively by *Spotlight*, ended in a hung jury. On October 30, 1976, the judge declared a mistrial.

When Gordon Novel failed to show up for his retrial, and claimed he suffered a heart attack on January 17, 1977, an Atlanta judge immediately had him arrested pending extradition to New Orleans. [New Orleans States-Item 2.25.77; Spotlight 2.14.77] HEMMING told this researcher:

Gordon Novel had White House connections during Iran/Contra. The guy was real. He knew Werbell.

STURGIS said in deposition in *HUNT v. WEBERMAN* that in 1977 he had a telephone conversation with Gordon Novel: "I never met him personally. I have spoke with him on the telephone, but I have never, I don't believe I ever met him personally." Gordon Novel was staying at the home of Mitch Werbell in 1977.

GORDON NOVEL AND FRANK BARTES

On November 19, 1976, Frank Bartes contacted the New Orleans FBI Office. He said that:

Beginning in 1975, Gordon Novel was introduced to Frank Bartes in New Orleans by a mutual acquaintance. Frank Bartes met Gordon Novel at Masson's Restaurant in the Summer of 1975, where Gordon Novel displayed for Frank Bartes an extensive array of all kinds of weapons, including conventional firearms, electronic equipment and even tanks and aircraft.

Frank Bartes again met with Gordon Novel in June 1976. During this conversation Gordon Novel told him that Congress was going to re-open the investigation of the Kennedy assassination and Gordon Novel hoped to blame the assassination on Fidel Castro. Frank Bartes told Gordon Novel that he had met Fidel Castro and had been photographed with him. Frank Bartes showed Gordon Novel the photo, after which Gordon Novel inquired if it would be feasible to superimpose OSWALD'S head on to one of the people in the photograph. When Gordon Novel was told that was impossible, he examined the photo, and said that one of the individuals in it resembled Clay Shaw.

On December 1, 1976, Gordon Novel called the FBI Office in New Orleans about his civil rights complaint against the Dallas Drug Enforcement Administration agent.

He stated he wanted to 'stir the waters' in order to get effective action. He said one step he had taken in order to force Federal action was his lengthy conversations with [Senator Schweiker], wherein Gordon Novel was promised the opportunity to testify at length before the committee that will reopen the Kennedy investigation. Gordon Novel said that his testimony could discredit Federal agencies, especially the CIA, showing how the CIA had engineered the assassination of the President. Gordon Novel said, 'Are you reading me?' [FBI 62-109060-7593, 7591X]

BARTES AND JIM GARRISON FROM BARTES CIA OS FILE

SUBJECT BARTES (CLARENS), Francisco Antonio aka Frank Bartes
(See also Gerald Patrick Hemming) To date there has been no information which involves Frank Bartes, Cuban exile, in Garrison's investigation. However, as a New Orleans citizen who was prominent in Cuba, opposed

to Castro, head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, and known to GERALD PATRICK HEMMING and La Borde, he may be involved later. CIA connection: Subject, an alien, former President of Cuban Railways was approved for contact use in January 1961 and May 1967. The FBI interposed no objections to these contacts. He was to furnish information concerning Cuban railways. He was granted a Provisional Operational Approval on 4 January 1961 for contact and assessment for use on Project JMATE. This approval was cancelled 31 August 1961. On 7 October 1965 Subject was granted another POA for use an (deleted as of 2010). He was covertly investigated with favorable results and received a (deleted as of 2010). He returned to the United States on 11 February 1966 and his clearance was cancelled 28 October 1966. Source: Memorandum dated November 20, 1967 from CI/R&A and Enclosure 14 of Memorandum No. 5 dated August 7, 1967.

On March 15, 1968, Frank Bartes advised the FBI that his life was in danger as a result of the Garrison investigation. [FBI 62-109060-6267] During the Garrison investigation the CIA requested:

OS INDICES RESULTS

Subject is 47 years old (born September 14, 1960 in Havana Cuba). He was formerly President of Consolidated Railways of Cuba and also owned sugar and rice plantations. He left Cuba because of his opposition to Castro and entered the United States on January 4, 1961. An FBI report dated June 14, 1963 from New Orleans Louisiana concerned a visit by Bartes to the New Orleans FBI office in which he offered his services to the U.S. Government and said he would be willing to co-operate with the U.S. Government in any acceptable plan the U.S. might devise to combat Castro's government, with no thought of personal gain or favor. On December 20, 1966 Bartes called the New Orleans DCS office to inform that office that his mother had arrived from Cuba and would be willing to provide information. He also stated that a cousin, a 29 year old Cuban ballerina, Alicia Cruz Bustillo, not a Communist and still residing in Cuba. (deleted as of 2010) There is no record of Alicia Cruz Bustillo in OS indices and no indication that these offers were acceptable by the Agency.

THEORY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF GARRISON INVESTIGATION

Garrison investigated INTERPEN in relation to the Kennedy assassination. He questioned HEMMING. Jim Garrison indicted William David Ferrie, an acquaintance of OSWALD who was involved with the Cuban Revolutionary Front. The Cuban Revolutionary Front led to HUNT. He had indicted Gordon Novel, who tied in with Mitch Werbell. Mitch Werbell led to HEMMING and NIXON. He indicted Dean Andrews, who

led to CARLOS MARCELLO. JACK RUBY'S toll records led to CARLOS MARCELLO. His investigation had the potential of solving the puzzle of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison even investigated the tramps. *His investigation had to be stopped.*

THE THEORY: PERRY RUSSO - CLOSET CASE



Perry Raymond Russo was dispatched by MARCELLO to sabotage the Garrison investigation. Perry Russo had a credible background. Born May 14, 1941, in New Orleans, the son of a machinist at Champion Piston Rings Service, Russo's mother died in 1963. During the Clay Shaw trial, Perry Russo admitted receiving psychiatric treatment from October 1959 through late 1960, having contacted by telephone, numerous doctors at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, which conversations he described dwelled on 'social and personal things.' [FBI 62-109060-4797] Perry Russo commented to this researcher,

That's not psychiatric treatment. I had Philosophy 101, or 202, to pass and I hadn't been studying - I'd been gerking off. I was looking for some way out. I went to the doctor, and played him, and said I was just really depressed and upset. So he said 'I'll give you a Withdrawal.' So I stayed with the guy for a year. It's not that big a thing.

Was Russo being treated for homosexuality? On March 23, 1967, a confidential source, who had furnished reliable information to the FBI in the past, volunteered the following information:

He said that Perry Russo is a known homosexual who used to frequent the 100 block of Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He said that Russo used to 'set up chickens,' young homosexuals, to engage in homosexual acts with individuals who are also homosexuals and wanted male acquaintances. He said that approximately five years ago, one such "chicken" engaged in homosexual activities with Dewey Bowman, believed to have worked for the *Times-Picayune* in New Orleans, Louisiana. He said that as a result of this chicken engaging his homosexual acts with Bowman, he (Perry Russo) was able to blackmail Bowman for an unknown sum of money. He said he was not aware of other activities on the part of Russo, but was sure that Russo had set up many other individuals. [FBI NO 89-69-1827, 1828; NARA 124-10237-10296]

In the summer of 1962 Perry Russo managed a Gulf gasoline station. In September 1962 Perry Russo attended Loyola University. He left Loyola in 1965. Russo left home in 1966, and moved to Baton Rouge in September 1966, to take position of salesman for Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was earlier employed in the financial division of General Electric. He claimed that his step brother was head of the engineering

Department at Louisiana State University. The FBI received a report from Michael Ogden on March 14, 1967,

to advise that he is acquainted with Perry Russo, having known him in connection with Republican activities in New Orleans and also because he, Ogden, is employed by the Equitable Life Assurance Company in New Orleans. Ogden stated that Perry Russo is a former bellhop, that Russo's mother died early, and that Russo's father threw him out of the house some years ago. Ogden said in his personal opinion, that Russo has no first hand information in the Garrison investigation. [FBI 62-109060-4797]

The FBI had no derogatory traces on Russo.

RUSSO "PLAYS" GARRISON

In 1967 Perry Russo, who claimed to have known David Ferrie since 1960, appeared at New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's office. Perry Russo worked at the Credit Financial Division of the General Electric Company at the time. He recounted to investigators a visit to David Ferrie in September 1963, when he was introduced to "LEON OSWALD" and "Clay Bertrand." Perry Russo alleged David Ferrie, OSWALD, and Clay Bertrand discussed a number of alternative means of assassinating President Kennedy without risk of apprehension.

Why would these men have discussed sensitive matters in front of Perry Russo? New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison sought a witness, so he accepted the fabrication of Perry Russo. Perry Russo conveyed his uncertainty as to whether LEON and LEE OSWALD were the same person. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison had Doctor Nicholas Chetta inject Perry Russo with sodium Pentothal. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison questioned Perry Russo after the injection, but Perry Russo was unable to discern whether Leon and LEE OSWALD were the same person. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison then had Dr. Esmond Fatter hypnotize Perry Russo; during the trance, he said LEON OSWALD and LEE OSWALD were the same. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison believed Perry Russo because his testimony was elicited with such difficulty, it was unlikely he was lying. Contacted in August 1993, Perry Russo stated to this researcher:

Garrison investigator Vincent Sciambre said, 'I would like you to look at these photographs and identify anyone you know.' We went through 20 or 30 photographs and finally we came to David Ferrie and Clay Shaw and I said, I knew him. His name was Clem Bertram. He didn't write out a memo about the interview. When I met OSWALD he was sitting, cleaning his rifle. He said, 'What the fuck you doin' here?' Ferrie jumped in between us and I said, 'Fuck you man!' Ferrie told OSWALD, 'He's a friend of mine, don't mind him.'

George Lardner wrote that Perry Russo said David Ferrie had spoken of flying to Cuba after the murder. Perry Russo: "He said, 'I'm a pilot, I can get people out. But you'd have to go to a place where there's no extradition.' He mentioned flying to Mexico and then on to Brazil. I don't know where they got the Cuba thing. They were after Fidel's ass. Ferrie controlled everything, all the time. He was a very conscientious person, aware of what he was doing, and why he was doing it, his own mystical motives.

I first met Ferrie by happenstance back in 1960, 1961 when I had a sand lot basketball team. The parents of Al Landry told me, 'Some fruit, some fuckin' queer, kidnapped my son. His name is David Ferrie.' Their son had told me about Ferrie some months earlier. I said I'd wedge little Al away from Ferrie. Al Landry pops in one night. I says, 'Al, where the fuck you been?' I forgave him. He was going back to school and staying with Ferrie. I went to a Civil Air Patrol meeting and met Ferrie. Then I went to Ferrie's home where he had a medical lab and flight simulator.

Perry Russo claimed he had taken Sandra Moffett to the home of David Ferrie. Sandra Moffett said she was not there in 1963, and had not met David Ferrie until 1965. [CIA 1427-492-V] Perry Russo commented:

I'm not sure at this point because of her adamant position on that, whether or not she was in fact there. It could have not been her. Sandra and I date back for a number of years. The period was turbulent. She was in love with me, I wasn't with her. She was a prostitute and street broad, not very bright.

CLAY SHAW

Perry Russo told New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison Clay Bertrand was Clay Shaw (CIA Office of Security #E 402897-A), a gay, New Orleans, businessman. Perry Russo became the star witness against Clay Shaw. Clay Shaw came from a distinguished New Orleans family. During World War II he was a Major in the United States Army and received the Croix De Guerre of France, and the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star from the United States. Following the war, he returned to New Orleans in 1946, at which time he became the Managing Director of the International Trade Center. The FBI reported:

A check of our files disclosed that we received allegations as early as 1954 that Shaw was a homosexual. (Deleted as of 2010) advised on (Deleted) 1964, that he had relations of a homosexual nature with Clay Shaw. The informant described Shaw was a brilliant and powerful man, given to sadism and masochism in his homosexual activities. [FBI 62-109060-4608]

Left-wing Italian newspapers connected Clay Shaw to the *Centro Mondiale Commerciale*, an alleged CIA proprietary expelled from Italy for funneling money to

political parties that opposed the Communists. Senator Otis Pike reported that, since its inception in 1947, the CIA had secretly funneled \$75 million to anti-Communist Italian political parties. The CIA claimed Clay Shaw was never in Italy and "was never asked to use his relationship with the International Trade Center for clandestine purposes." [CIA 1430-492-Y] CIA documents indicated the CIA file on Clay Shaw "was opened in February 1949, on a request by the Domestic Contacts Division" for "a three way (FBI, PD and MID) name check. When the check was completed, an unknown case officer received a formalized statement of the results." The CIA continued:

Shaw was in contact with the New Orleans CIA seven times in 1949, twice in 1950, five times in 1951, nine times in 1952, once in 1953, twice in 1954, twice in 1955, and twice in 1956. On May 9, 1961, Clay Shaw introduced the then CIA Deputy Director, General Charles Cabell, who gave a speech to the New Orleans Foreign Policy Association. Clay Shaw may have been seen causally or at a latter date...

The CIA skirted the issue of Clay Shaw's "remuneration and his alleged cessation of his CIA relationship," nonetheless, this document suggested many CIA contacts, but did not support New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's belief that Clay Shaw was a CIA employee. [NYT 1.20.76; Flammonde Kennedy Conspiracy - Shaw; FBI 62-109060-6057 p10 citing *Ramparts* article; *Miami Herald* 5.17.76; CIA 1339-1053, 1326-1042, 1234-519] Victor Marchetti reported the CIA voiced serious concern that Clay Shaw's connection to the CIA could be exposed. Richard Helms decided that the Agency's relationship with Clay Shaw remain inviolable. A 201 file was opened on New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison on May 28, 1968. "From (Deleted) Office CI/ R & A Room 2029 Garrison, James 201-834821 Action Desk CI R & A Secondary Office CIOPS/DO. Signature of Requester (deleted)." [NARA 1993.08.02.13:06:54:310060; interview with Victor Marchetti by this researcher in 1974; *True* 4.75]

THE CLAY SHAW TRIAL

When Clay Shaw was brought to trial in early 1969, Perry Russo still put OSWALD, David Ferrie, and Clay Shaw together, but described their meeting as a "bull session" rather than a criminal conspiracy. Perry Russo told this researcher:

Shaw's defense attorney asked, 'What you are sayin' in essence is that these people got together just like so many other conversations you heard in all the racial discord, in all the political upheavals going on in New Orleans in 1963, just like any other bull session? Could you depict it in that way?' I said 'In a certain way it was a bull session.'

BURGLARY

In 1970 Perry Russo was arrested for three counts of burglary.

Russo Charged With Holding Stolen Goods - The District Attorney's office has accepted a charge of possession of stolen property against Perry Raymond Russo, but has refused a charge of simple burglary. Russo was arrested on August 22, 1970 and booked with simple burglary of a residence at 4760 Overton Drive, in which property valued at \$8,400 was stolen. The charge against Russo, 5807 Elysian Fields, involves the possession of a stolen safety box key. The key belong to Alvin E. Fontcuberta of the Overton Drive address. Carl E. Moore, 29, also of 5807 Elysian Fields, was booked with burglary, but that charge too was dropped by First Assistant D.A. James Alcock. Moore was charged, however, with possession of a stolen motorcycle valued at \$2,000. [New Orleans States Item 9.1.70]

Russo commented to this researcher,

Two boys in the basketball team I had at the time were burglars. One night they came over and said, 'Look what we got. We just burglarized this place.' I'm not a crusader. I said, 'This was stolen. Get the fuck out of here. You all fucking crazy? That's junk - you didn't even steal anything good - so they put it back in the bag. There was left, inadvertently, a safety deposit box key with the guys name on it. Engraved. That I didn't notice. And low and behold the police caught 'em, and they fingered me. The police came over and I told them who the third kid was. A policeman picks up the safety deposit box key and sees this guy's name. I'm charged with possession of stolen property. The judge was one of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's arch enemies. I was convicted. The conviction was later overturned. It was never re-tried. I been in trouble after this for possession of pills. I've seen heroin once. I've seen crack two or three times. I've seen coke 20 or 30 times. I drive a cab. I've done diet pills for 20 years. No doctors have written amphetamine prescriptions here in two years. Am I an A-Head? I have to go get 30 pills a day to - I weigh 252 pounds. So what the fuck are we talkin' about? Amphetamine addict? It's medical therapy. The government says that amphetamines do not hold any long term effect in keeping weight down. It's not acceptable therapy anymore. I'm poppin' 'em one a day. It's not abuse. I'm not guzzling pills.

POSSESSION OF HEROIN

On May 1, 1974, Perry Russo was arrested for possession of heroin. His bond was set at \$3,500. *The New Orleans States Item* reported that

...police said they questioned three males outside of the Carib Motel, where Russo was staying, about 2:45 a.m. Tuesday. Officers said they noticed the three, including one juvenile, as they were getting out of a cab which Russo was driving. They told detectives that they had been riding in the camp for several hours, and the driver had invited them to his motel room. The officers said Russo, of 214 Canal in Metairie, admitted them to the motel room, where they found three prescription bottles containing capsules of various colors, and two small tinfoil squares. Police booked Russo with possession of heroin, amphetamines and barbiturates and contributing to the delinquency of the juvenile. Russo was released from the Central Lockup after posting \$3,500 bond." [New Orleans Times Picayune 5.1.74]

Perry Russo explained to this researcher,

I was arrested in a motel room and on my possession - according to the police report - was found desoxins [methamphetamine]. A diet pill. I used to like those, and I had doctor's prescription for it. The police asked me if they could check the room. They found metal foil bags of white powder and one red capsule in the drapes. It was a Mexican Red, Seconal. I said the stuff in the foil could be heroin or crank - bathtub speed. They also charged me with possession of a Dexamil capsule. The heroin was sent to the lab. It was nothing. It might have been there ten years. I produced a doctors prescription, and the D.A.'s office didn't pursue it.

The MARCELLO family was in the drug business. [Orleans Times-Picayune 5.1.74] Perry Russo commented to this researcher,

I had two encounters with the MARCELLO family. The J.C.s, or one of the groups up there, a service organization, asked me if I would talk to their group about the Garrison investigation. It was hot news around Baton Rouge - I was living there at the time. I spoke to one group on Thursday and on a Saturday, 50 or 60 men. The MARCELLOS came to the Saturday meeting. CARLOS MARCELLO had been constantly in the newspapers for punching out an FBI agent. I quickly changed the speech around, the outline of it, to not touch the subject of the mafia. VINCENT, and one of his brothers, or friends, just stood there in the door. It was supposed to be a closed meeting. They must have heard me saying that CARLOS was the logical choice for motivation. Just a general bullshit session. I talked about the mafia in my first speech. I wrote a letter to Dean Andrews, who was CARLOS MARCELLO'S counsel of record, saying that I would never, ever, say it again. I wasn't interested in speculating in that area.

Even inconsequential information was deleted from CIA documents concerning Perry Russo. [UPI Disp. N.O. 8.24.70; CIA 1233-518, 1359-503] Perry Russo was told by this

interviewer that it was obvious someone had "put him up to" testifying against Clay Shaw: "Well you have to take it with that particular spin, I can't argue with that. But Garrison didn't put me up to it." He was asked, "Was it somebody who could supply you with drugs?"

That's a good spin, but it doesn't work. There's nothing wrong with what you are saying. That's a speculation, and if you were to write a book, and you would put it in, it would be logical and it would make sense. But in the real world it doesn't. What you are trying to say here, in this bit of the conversation, right now, is that somebody is holding something over on me, and since I have a clean background, in the sense of born in 1941 and the FBI has no tell tale secrets of sorts, and I'm opting for these different careers. Something in there... Somebody's holdin' something over me, and they're now feeding me a way that that code doesn't have any pressure. If it's gay, if its drugs...they got a handle. That handle would be softened if I go along with, or produce, this information.

DID DAVID FERRIE KNOW CLAY SHAW?

Layton Martens was listed in the address book of Clay Shaw, and Clay Shaw may have known David Ferrie. The FBI reported:

(Deleted as of 2010) advised March 5, 1967, that Aura Lee (LNU) Clay Shaw's former Secretary at the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, who is employed by the heart fund at the Ochsner Clinic, stated in front of Doctor Charles B. Moore and others at Ochsner Hospital, after Shaw's press conference where he advised he never met David Ferrie, that she had seen Ferrie go into Shaw's office in the International Trade Mart Building on a number of occasions, and believed Ferrie had privileged entry into Shaw's office.

[FBI-62-109060-NR 3.9.67] A confidential source advised the New Orleans FBI on April 24, 1968, that New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison believed: "Dr. Alton Ochsner was involved in the Kennedy assassination conspiracy. According to the source, Garrison bases his belief on the fact that Dr. Ochsner was closely involved with the Cuban element in New Orleans prior to Kennedy's assassination."

THE CLINTON WITNESSES

During the Garrison investigation, several witnesses from Clinton, Louisiana, put OSWALD, Clay Shaw, and David Ferrie together. None of them told this to the Warren Commission, or to the FBI, in 1964. These witnesses said that in late summer of 1963, OSWALD appeared at East Louisiana State Mental Hospital in Jackson in search of work as an electrician.

BOBBIE DEDON

Bobbie Dedon was a nurse's aide who claimed he directed OSWALD to the Personnel Office. Bobbie Dedon admitted he was aware of the Warren Commission, but never paid much attention to it, so he did not come forward with the story in 1964. He never reported seeing OSWALD to the FBI, nor did he speak with any friends about it.

MAXINE KEMP

Secretary Maxine Kemp reported speaking with OSWALD at East Louisiana State Mental Hospital. She said he never filled out a job application form. Another secretary at the hospital told of seeing OSWALD as well, but produced no evidence of the visit. Neither of these ladies reported the incident to the FBI in 1963 or 1964.

EDWIN McGEHEE

OSWALD allegedly stopped at the barber shop of Edwin McGehee. Office of Security CIA traces on Edwin McGehee were deleted. [CIA FOIA #41234] Edwin McGehee had a Top Secret Naval clearance as a cryptographer. Edwin McGehee told the HSCA OSWALD was in his shop that day asking about a job, and he referred him to Reeves Morgan. Edwin McGehee testified: "When this took place there was a picture on my wall of Martin Luther King at a Communist Training School, I said, 'This guy is going - we'll probably get into an argument about something. He's probably here for that [voter] registration thing.'" After the assassination, Edwin McGehee spoke with Louisiana State Representative, Reeves Morgan, and Voter Registrar, Henry Earl Palmer, about OSWALD: "I didn't call [the FBI] because Mr. Reeves Morgan told me he had called the FBI, and I thought there was no need of me doing it." The FBI had all of its agents in Baton Rouge sign sworn statements which stated that they never received a call from Reeves Morgan. [FBI NO 89-69-380-8b; Reeves, Morgan 504-634-2239] A document titled "Reports and Memoranda Furnished Justice Department Concerning John Manchester, Henry E. Palmer, Corrie C. Collins and Reeves Morgan" [2.10.69]"

1. Report of SA Michael Baron dated 8/9/63 at New Orleans entitled, "Henry Earl Palmer, Registrar of Voters, East Feliciana Parish, Clinton, Louisiana; John B. Manchester, Town Marshall, Clinton, Louisiana, Special Deputy, East Feliciana Parish Louisiana, Michael Stephan Lesser – Victim; Civil Rights" which was forwarded to the Civil Rights Division of the Department on August 15, 1963.
4. LHM dated May 31, 1966 at New Orleans entitled, "John Britton Manchester" which was furnished the Internal Security and Civil Rights Divisions of the Justice Department wherein Manchester is identified as a member of the Clinton Unit of the Ku Klux Klan.
5. Reports of SA Michael Baron, all made at New Orleans and all entitled, "Henry Earl Palmer, Racial Matters (Klan) dated May 5, 1965, September

17, 1965 and April 23, 1966. Each of these was furnished to the Civil Rights and Internal Security Divisions of the Department of Justice. Palmer was identified in August 1964 as Exalted Cyclops of the Clinton Unit of the Ku Klux Klan as reported in the May 5, 1965 report.

6. Palmer was mentioned in our memorandum dated May 23, 1960 at New Orleans entitled "Inspection and Copying of Voter Registration Records, East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana; Election Laws." He was also mentioned in the report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated May 24, 1960 at New Orleans, same title as above...He was also mentioned in the memo of August 12, 1965 made at New Orleans entitled, "Discrimination in Voter Inspection in Copying Voter Registration Records, East Feliciana Parish."

Edwin McGehee, the Voter Registrar of Jackson, Louisiana, was contacted by telephone in May 1993 by this researcher and asked why he had waited until 1967 before he came forward:

He come in my barber shop to get a haircut, and he wanted a job. He said, 'A barber shop's a good place for information' and he wanted a job at the hospital over there. He kept on talkin.' I said well, this guy seems like he really wants a job, so I told him to become a registered voter. I told him to go see Representative Reeves Morgan. When Reeves and I met after the shootin' at the barber shop I said, 'Reeves, OSWALD been out to your place once, I remember seein' him?' He says 'Yeah he come out there. I got his name in my wallet - OSWALD.' So anyway, I says, 'We need to tell somebody.' He says 'I already called the FBI and they were well aware he was in the area.' Now what more could we do? When you tell the FBI - I mean we law-abiding citizens - what else can you do?

Edwin McGehee was asked: "You spoke with Henry Earl Palmer. Did you know he was a Klansman?" Edwin McGehee replied: "I knew him. I got his job. I didn't know he was in the Klan...I can't speak for him...I asked Reeves, I said 'You got to call somebody.' He said 'Call the FBI.' And boy, that was the end, I dropped it." When it was pointed out to Edwin McGehee that the FBI had no record of that call, he stated: "Well it sounds like a cover up to me."

REEVES MORGAN

Louisiana State Representative Reeves Morgan told the HSCA:

Well, I was sitting down relaxing in my front room, and he came knocked on the door. I let him in. Well, he came and introduced himself as OSWALD, and then sat down and told me what he came for, and to get me to use my influence to help him get a job over at the East Louisiana State Hospital as an electrician; he told me he knew there was a vacancy over there. Well, I told him I didn't know there was a vacancy over there...I

called the FBI. They are the only ones I ever related it to. It might have been the same day, it might have been the next day, after I recognized the picture and the name. I don't remember who it was I talked to. I believe I looked in the phone book to get their number. I don't remember how I got it. Well, the fellow I talked to thanked me, but said, 'We already knew he had been up in those parts.' He didn't say he knew he had been to my house. Sometimes afterward, several days or so, I received a call from them and they wanted to know what kind of clothes he had on; whoever it was called me from the FBI, said they was calling from the FBI, Federal Investigation, or whatever they said. But it was from the FBI really. I didn't bother about [contacting the Warren Commission]. I figured I went as far as I wanted to go. If they wanted to know anymore, I figured they'd contact me. My testimony [during the Clay Shaw trial] kind of insinuated that I wanted him to register in [Clinton], when I didn't tell him anything about where to register.

Reeves Morgan, 78, had a stroke and was hospitalized in 1993. His grand-daughter, Marguerite Morgan, explained that when Reeves Morgan went to the FBI with his story the Bureau prevailed upon him not to make it public. She added, "My grandfather is an old-style Louisiana politician who worked with Huey Long, a friend of the Long family. He started in St. Helena Parish where he ran a dairy. He was elected to the State Senate in the late 1950's." Marguerite Morgan was sent the FBI documents linking the Clinton witnesses to the Klan. She addressed her dilemma:

My grandfather's not talking about it. It upsets him too much. I really do not know what to think about it, because I kind of asked around a little bit and, how can I put this, enough of what you are saying is true that I don't want to get involved at all. It's my family.

New Orleans FBI files revealed that Reeves Morgan was one of the Subjects of an investigation in August 1963, in the case entitled, 'Joseph Stephen Breitung, et. al; Ester Lee Daniel et. al. - Victims; Cr, Bufile 44-22905, New Orleans file 44-1862. This case involved complaints of numerous victims that their employment was terminated because of voter registration activity. Reeves Morgan, upon interview, denied termination of employment of one of the victims because of voter registration activity."

HENRY EARL PALMER



OSWALD did not reside in the Jackson/Clinton area, and legally, was not supposed to register there. The registrar, Henry Earl Palmer, allegedly apprised him of this. Henry Earl Palmer was a member of the Ku Klux Klan; in 1964, he became an Exalted Cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan. CIA Office of Security traces were deleted in a document about Henry Earl Palmer. Henry Earl Palmer testified before the HSCA:

I opened the office about 8:30 a.m. When I went out, there were two white males in line with the blacks...We had a test at the time we were giving them, and they also had to prove they were Parish residents. Corrie Collins [was there]...OSWALD was - the reason I thought he might be a CORE worker was because he was dressed as the CORE did, with a T-shirt, tennis shoes and pants. He was clean: he wasn't dirty like most of the CORE workers. And he came in; I asked him for identification and he showed me - it wasn't a discharge, but a Marine Corps separation paper, and it had the address on it ten something Camp Street, New Orleans. So I asked him where he lived. He told me he lived at the East Louisiana State [Mental] Hospital. And I asked him who he lived with? I think he said 'Dr. Pierson.' I asked him why he wanted to register, and he said he wanted a job at Jackson. I said, 'Well, you don't have to be a registered voter in this parish; you can register in New Orleans and get a job over here. In fact you don't have to be registered at all in order to get a job at Jackson.' He thanked me and left." Henry Earl Palmer knew Edwin McGehee and Reeves Morgan but claimed he did not discuss OSWALD with them. He explained why he failed to contact the FBI: "I had too much

trouble with the FBI and the Justice Department with the Voter Registration thing, and I wanted nothing to do with them.

Henry Earl Palmer cited another witness to OSWALD'S presence - who was dead - then said he met Guy Banister in the Army: "I saw Guy one time at the Legislature down here - I think it was in 1960." Henry Earl Palmer died in October 1982, at age 78. [CIA FOIA #41235]

JOHN MANCHESTER

John Manchester, the Town Marshall of Clinton, testified that he had seen OSWALD at a "Negro voter registration drive." John Manchester, who related he was on duty there, "to keep out outside agitators," was a Klan member who had made headlines when he arrested a CORE worker on August 28, 1963. During his HSCA testimony he stated:

I often thought about contacting the Warren Commission or somebody on this, but I felt if I did I would just be - I felt like they knew what they were doing and if they didn't feel like this incident in Clinton was important, then I didn't feel it was important...There was a discussion around the whole Parish, that he had been seen in the Parish.

CIA Office of Security traces on John Manchester were deleted and part of his HSCA testimony was withheld. [CIA FOIA #41232] New Orleans FBI files revealed:

John Manchester was the Subject of a case in August 1963 entitled, 'Henry Earl Palmer, et. al; Michael Stephen Lesser - Victim; CR; Bufile 44-22889, New Orleans file 44-1852. This case involved the arrest of Lesser, a CORE worker, by Manchester in August 1963, at Clinton, after Manchester had been instructed to do so by Palmer, who was the registrar of Voters, because Lesser would not leave the courthouse. Lesser had been bringing Negroes to register to vote. In February 1964, and again in January 1966, information was received from a source who had furnished reliable information in the past that Manchester was a member of the Klan in the Clinton, Louisiana area. [FBI NO 89-69 p11]

CORRIE C. COLLINS

Witness Corrie C. Collins was an African-American mail carrier and chairman of the East Feliciana chapter of CORE who was working "to register as many colored voters" as he could. Corrie Collins said he joined the civil rights movement after Henry Earl Palmer disqualified him as a voter when he "failed a voter registration test." Corrie Collins "Knew [John Manchester] very well, we didn't socialize...I spent most of our association outfoxing him. He was only the Town Marshall - the Sheriff was the boss. I knew him very well, even worked for him when I first came home from Vietnam." Corrie Collins also worked at East Louisiana State Hospital. The Office of Security traces of Corrie Collins were deleted from a CIA document. [CIA FOIA #41321] In September

1963 local officials attempted to have Corrie Collins placed under an injunction prohibiting actions of CORE. Newspaper articles revealed that during this time Corrie Collins had been arrested by local authorities at Clinton, on occasions, and during civil rights activity. On January 31, 1968, Corrie Collins told New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison he and Verla Bell had seen OSWALD at the rally. Verla Bell could not identify OSWALD as having been present. The HSCA attempted to locate Corrie Collins. After finding several false addresses, he was located in Highland Park, Michigan, and asked why he had not told the FBI about OSWALD in November 1963: "At first I remembered seeing him, but could not remember where I saw him; besides there wasn't an FBI connection in Clinton, and I saw no reason to say anything to anyone."

WILLIAM E. DUNN

CORE worker William E. Dunn told the HSCA that he also had seen OSWALD in Clinton that day, but had not reported it to the FBI or the Warren Commission. William E. Dunn was a friend of Corrie Collins.

In a memorandum of January 22, 1968, Andrew Sciambra writes, "Mr. Palmer informed me that John Manchester has recently told him that right around the time the black Cadillac was in Clinton, he remembers seeing a boy who fit Oswald's description coming out of a CORE meeting in Clinton and when he left the CORE meeting, Manchester followed him and the car went in the direction of Jackson, Louisiana." [Andrew Sciambra, January 22, 1968, Memorandum to Jim Garrison] The Louisiana Klan also had no love for Clay Shaw. The prominent New Orleans liberal was close friends with philanthropists Edgar and Edith Stern, who contributed generously to liberal causes and were vocal in their support of the civil rights movement. The Sterns were reputed to be ardent supporters of the Anti-Defamation League.

William E. Dunn, Corrie Collins, Henry Earl Palmer and John Manchester testified to the HSCA that OSWALD was in Clinton - along with David Ferrie and Clay Shaw. Why did the Klan and CORE agree? During this period, CORE had been infiltrated by many different entities, including the Minutemen. Robert DePugh explained: "If a Negro wants to join the Minutemen, I tell him frankly: 'Well friend, you can be of real value to us due to your racial background. If you will have a very loose connection with us and keep your membership very secret then you can probably successfully join CORE and the information you provide us will be of real service.'" [Turner *Ramparts* 1.67] What is more likely is that both the Black radicals in CORE and the KKK agreed on one thing – they both hated the FBI.

There were eight Clinton witnesses - yet none went to the FBI with the story. At least two of these witnesses were connected to the Klan. If OSWALD was present during a CORE voter registration rally, after November 22, 1963, the Klansmen would have labeled him a Communist agitator behind racial unrest and exploited this association. They would not have waited three years to reveal the presence of "that nigger-lover, LEE HARVEY OSWALD" at a CORE rally. Why didn't the Klansmen witnesses mention

it to other Klansmen? In 1963 the FBI targeted the Klan, and had an agent or informant in every Klavern. Why were there no reports generated by FBI agents, or informants, about OSWALD'S appearance at the voting rights rally? Although the HSCA reviewed the FBI reports that linked two Clinton witnesses to the Ku Klux Klan, it concluded: "The Clinton witnesses were credible and significant. While there were points that could be raised to call into question their credibility, it was the judgment of the HSCA that they were telling the truth as they knew it."

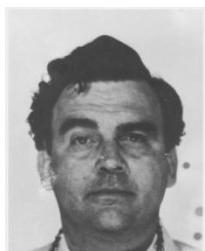
The Clinton witnesses testified at the Clay Shaw trial. CARLOS MARCELLO, a racist, was closely connected with the Louisiana Klan. In 1967 *Life* magazine reported: "CARLOS MARCELLO controls gambling and vice with muscle provided by the Ku Klux Klan." In 1967 Klansman Jack Helm was called before a Grand Jury in East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, that was investigating organized crime. [Times-Pic. 10.12.67] There was no hard evidence, however, that CARLOS MARCELLO bought the testimony of these witnesses.

VERNON BUNDY



Perhaps the least credible of all the New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's witnesses was Vernon Bundy, a black heroin addict, who testified that he saw OSWALD and Clay Shaw together in 1963, while he was injecting himself with heroin. Vernon Bundy was in prison for a parole violation when he made this statement. Vernon Bundy told his fellow cons he was going to give perjured testimony against Clay Shaw to obtain his freedom.

WILLIAM DALZELL



During the Clay Shaw investigation, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison questioned and subpoenaed William Dalzell. The FBI commented: "It is not known why Dalzell is appearing before the Grand Jury in connection with Garrison's case. We received no information during our assassination investigation that Dalzell was ever acquainted with OSWALD, or involved in any manner with the Kennedy assassination." [FBI 62-109060-5838] On November 3, 1967, William Dalzell testified before a New Orleans Grand Jury. He was represented by Gordon Novel's lawyer, Steven Plotkin.

THE "CASE" AGAINST CLAY SHAW

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison assembled a case against Clay Shaw complete with secret codes, addresses similar to those in OSWALD'S address book, and jailhouse informers. Clay Shaw denied any CIA-connection and was acquitted. When Shaw was indicted, Jack S. Martin told S.A. Regis Kennedy that Clay Shaw was being framed. Clay Shaw was chosen for the role of scapegoat by CARLOS MARCELLO because he was gay. David Ferrie, who New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison connected to Oswald, was also gay. Clay Shaw was connected to the CIA. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison believed the CIA was involved in the assassination. Clay Shaw died on August 15, 1974,. No autopsy was performed. [FBI 62-109060-6712, 62-109060-6737]

THE FBI AND THE GARRISON INVESTIGATION GARRISON AND MARCELLO

The FBI:

Bureau files reveal James C. Garrison was born November 20, 1921, Iowa. He attended elementary and high school in New Orleans and received his LL.B. degree from Tulane University in 1949. He was admitted to the Louisiana State Bar in June 1949. He served in the U.S. Army from January 1941 to March 1946, both as an enlisted man and officer. He was honorably discharged. He was a former Bureau Agent who entered on duty March 5, 1951, and resigned July 24, 1951, for military purposes. His services were listed as satisfactory. He took office as District Attorney in New Orleans in May 1962, and immediately became involved in a dispute with the New Orleans Police Department over his professed desire to clean up the so-called 'minor vice' in New Orleans. On November 1, 1962, and on November 2, 1962, the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* carried statements by Garrison charging that the parish-criminal court judges were clogging up the city jails and delaying justice by taking excessive vacation periods. Following such charges, the judges involved instituted a joint defamation suit against him. He was found guilty of such charges on February 6, 1963, and was fined \$1,000. He appealed his conviction on November 24, 1964, holding that the element of deliberate malice was lacking in his the statements attributed to Garrison. [FBI 62-109060-4516, 4620]

His conviction was reversed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and CARLOS MARCELLO began to have cordial relations. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison was not only a friend of SAM MARCELLO, but he accepted gifts from his associates. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison overlooked the connection of Dean Andrews to CARLOS MARCELLO. The syndicate enjoyed relative immunity in New Orleans during New

Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's term; he told a national television audience CARLOS MARCELLO was a respectable businessman. The FBI released numerous documents linking New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison to CARLOS MARCELLO. The FBI reported that

(Deleted as of 2010) advised on October 21, 1966, he had learned that CARLOS MARCELLO, on at least one occasion in the past, had paid round-trip air transportation for Garrison to Las Vegas, Nevada. Garrison, while in Las Vegas, stays at the Desert Inn Hotel and his bills are paid by that hotel. [Branigan to Sullivan FBI 62-109060-4620 2.23.67]

One of CARLOS MARCELLO'S bagmen died of a heart attack in New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's home. A *Weekly Summary* from the Criminal Intelligence Program of the Justice Department, New Orleans Division, reported that an associate of CARLOS MARCELLO arranged a line of credit for New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in a Las Vegas casino. A confidential informant advised the FBI that MARCELLO-associate Frank Occhipinti owned the construction company which built New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's new home. Frank Occhipinti and his brother, Roy Occhipinti, were listed as major stockholders in the Town and Country Motel when it opened on July 9, 1958. [FBI NO 92/36/(deleted)]. According to the FBI, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's new house cost \$70,000, in addition to the \$25,000 he spent on furniture. Since New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison said he was destitute at the time he took office, the Bureau wondered where the money came from. The FBI collected information on

Garrison's activities with sex deviates...Garrison is involved in a big 'shakedown' racket wherein he and a couple of others are 'shaking down' hundreds of sex deviates in the New Orleans French Quarter. Manning states he also has information indicating that Garrison might himself be a sex deviate, or at least he is a participant in some deviant activities with homosexuals.

Many of the teletypes of J. Edgar Hoover regarding Jim Garrison were highly deleted. [FBI 62-109060-4612, 4613, 4501, 4366, 4586, 4620, 5954, 4748; Memo FBI 62-109060 Jones/Wick 2.28.67]

THE CIA AND THE GARRISON INVESTIGATION

The CIA watched New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation. Joseph Goodwin was in charge of PROJECT RESISTANCE, the CIA's effort to counter Jim Garrison's charges. [CIA 1332, 502, 1045, 1316, 475D] PROJECT RESISTANCE was supposed to counter physical threats to CIA installations but it was used against Garrison anyway.

The Counter-Intelligence officials at the CIA generated a series of Memoranda about the Garrison investigation. Memorandum No. 2 [CIA 1433-492-AB] dated May 8, 1967,

contained enclosures that were CIA traces on the individuals involved in the Garrison investigation. Clay Shaw's Enclosure contained numerous deletions. [CIA 1430-492-Y] Memorandum No. 5 [CIA 1233-518] concerned Clay Shaw and Perry Russo and was dated August 7, 1967. This researcher's copy, declassified in February 1977, contained numerous deletions. Memorandum No. 6, [CIA 1345-1057] dated September 7, 1967, was also highly deleted. On January 12, 1968, the CIA reported in Memorandum No. 8 that out of 30 men named in the Garrison investigation, eight had DDP ties, and eight more had ties to the Domestic Contacts Division: "DDP contacts are the following:

B. Frank Bartes. Garrison is reportedly trying to implicate him in the 'assassination plot.' He has been both a DDP, and a Domestic Contacts Division contact.

C. Leslie Norman Bradley.

D. Sergio Arcacha Smith. Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Sergio Arcacha Smith was identified to one of Garrison's staff as head of a Cuban organization which employed Lawrence Joseph La Borde and others. La Borde's son, Michael, also said that his father worked for the CIA. DDP relationship: Sergio Arcacha Smith had been a contact of the Miami Station from December 1960 to the present, although payment ceased on December 1, 1965.

E. Lawrence J. La Borde. Involvement in Garrison's investigation: On May 11, 1967, Lawrence La Borde telephoned the Domestic Contacts Office in New Orleans, said that he was an ex-CIA employee, added that he feared Garrison would subpoena him, and requested assistance or advice. Michael La Borde, the son of Lawrence, has told members of Garrison's staff that his father was associated with Alberto Fernandez (see preceding subparagraph) and with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING and one 'Roy' (perhaps LeRoy Collins) in training Cubans as guerilla warfare fighters. Michael La Borde has also implicated CIA in this training. On September 27, 1967, Lawrence La Borde again called the Domestic Contacts Division office in New Orleans. In accordance with instructions from Headquarters, he was told there was nothing to discuss. DDP relationship: La Borde as a DDP contact from February or March 1961, to April 20, 1962. He served as an acting captain of a vessel owned by Fernandez and used by the Miami Station in Cuban operations.

G. (2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: In a taped interview of January 21, 1967, Carlos Quiroga told Garrison that Richard Davis was in charge of a CIA training camp conducted for Cubans from Miami in La Combe, La. in August 1963.

H. (1) Prior references: Memo No. 2 May 8, 1967, Enclosure 23 [Emilio Santana]; Memo No. 3, June 3, 1967, Enclosure No. 1; Memo No. 6

September 7, 1967, p6. Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Santana was interrogated by Garrison and staff for five days in February 1967. DDP relationship: Santana was recruited by the Miami Station in October 1962. After participating in May 1963 in a single infiltration exfiltration operation he was terminated in October 1963.

The document listed the Domestic Contacts Division contacts: BRINGUIER, William Wayne Dalzell, HEMMING, and Jack N. Rogers. "Jack N. Rogers was a Baton Rouge attorney in touch with Garrison's staff. DCS contact from September to present." (Deleted) was also listed as having had contact with the Domestic Contacts Division: "Schlumberger Well Surveying Corporation: Said by Garrison to have been the original owner of explosives removed from a bunker at CIA's instigation for use at Bay of Pigs. Current Domestic Contacts Division contact with various Schlumberger offices." [CIA Memo 8 1.12.68] A Michael J. La Borde was located at 6104 Jean, Metairie, Louisiana, telephone 504-733-5088. This telephone number was no good.

PERSHING GERVAIS

In the early 1970's the Justice Department of RICHARD M. NIXON, on the testimony of Internal Revenue Service informant Pershing Gervais, indicted New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison for bribery. Pershing Gervais had been an investigator for New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. Before the case came to trial, Pershing Gervais showed his disapproval of the treatment he received by the administrators of the Witness Protection Program by recanting his testimony during an interview with journalist Rosemary James. Pershing Gervais testified against New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in 1973. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison was acquitted. [*United States v. Jim Garrison* Criminal Action No.7-542 9.20.73]

DE TORRES AND GARRISON

The CIA reported:

BERNARDO DE TORRES, who according to a cleared, willing, police contact is a detective hired by Garrison. Contact feels certain, but cannot prove, both BERNARDO and his brother CHARLES, also detective, were in New Orleans during last year. Again, request Headquarters instructions as to whether further feelers should be put out, through AMOTS or other Station Cuban assets, to attempt learn more about his activities.

BERNARDO DE TORRES encouraged New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison to spend hundreds of futile hours searching for Cuban exile Manuel Gonzalez, who had arrived in the United States in 1964. On one occasion, the District Attorney sought out and questioned Miguel Torres, a Cuban whose only connection to OSWALD was that he had lived one block away from him in New Orleans. [FBI 62-109060-4564; CIA 1228-513, 1227-512; *Miami Herald* 2.25.67 p2A] On March 13, 1967, the FBI reported that

On March 13, 1967, MM T-1, an American citizen of Cuban descent, who has not been contacted a sufficient number of times to determine his reliability, claimed as follows: During the period from February 27, 1967, to March 7, 1967, he was in Mexico City where he made several visits to the Cuban Embassy. At the Cuban Embassy he talked with RAMIRO JESUS ABREU QUINTANA, an intelligence officer holding the position of Third Secretary and Chief of Consular Section. ABREU asked him if there was such interest among Cuban refugees at Miami, Florida, in the recent investigation of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY being conducted by the District Attorney's Office at New Orleans, Louisiana. MM T-1 said he gave no specific response to ABREU's inquiry because he had no real opinion.

MM T-1 said ABREU, in a subsequent conversation, made the general statement that personnel at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico knew OSWALD and that OSWALD was not as good a rifle marksman as the FBI believed he was. ABREU said that OSWALD and persons from the Cuban Embassy had gone shooting on the outskirts of Mexico City and a sixteen year old Cuban outshot OSWALD. MM T-1 said ABREU did not claim that he, himself, knew OSWALD.

MM T-1 stated that ABREU, while talking about the assassination, asked him if he knew SERGIO FIALLO. WM T-1 answered that he did not, and he did not ask who or where FIALLO might be.

MM-T1 also advised that ARACELI MASTRAPA, who appeared to be secretary to ABREU in the Cuban Embassy, but who also impressed him as an experienced interrogator, had commented she understood that Cuban exile BERNARDO TORRES at Miami, had developed evidence that it was a Cuban refugee group which had carried out the assassination of President Kenny. MM T-1 answered that he had only heard of TORRES, but did not know him. It is noted that BERNARDO DE TORRES has been described in the public press as a Cuban private investigator at Miami who has been assisting District Attorney James Garrison of New Orleans in the latter's investigation of the assassination.

MM T-1 stated that while Cuban officials he met in Mexico City appeared to have a definite interest in developments concerning the assassination of President Kennedy they did not reveal to him any special knowledge of the assassination. [FBI 3.14.67 Miami Copies Destroyed 3.12.73]

Cuban Exile Predicts New Chapter In Warren Report

MIAMI (UPI) — A Cuban exile who helped the Secret Service guard John F. Kennedy here four days before his assassination said yesterday he believes the Warren Report will be proved incomplete.

The exile, 32-year-old **Bernardo Torres**, has been helping New Orleans District Atty. Jim Garrison in an investigation looking toward reopening the Kennedy assassination case.

"Another chapter will be added to the Warren report when the investigation is released," predicted Torres, a private detective.

The Warren Report, naming Lee Harvey Oswald as the assassin, said it found no evidence of any conspiracy.

Torres said he was one of 10 Cubans who helped protect Kennedy in Miami, which has a large Cuban colony. He said the Secret Service had asked trusted Cubans to spot suspicious Cubans.

Torres told newsmen, "The Secret Service definitely

In Miami Cuban exile Bernardo Torres 32 who helped the Secret Service guard President Kennedy in Miami four days before the assassination says he has been helping Garrison and believes the Warren Report will prove to be incomplete. Torres said Garrison engaged him to look into the background of some Cubans reported to have been with Oswald shortly before the shooting in Dallas. He declined to discuss reports that some exiles, angry at Kennedy decision to stay out of further involvement in Cuba's Bay of Pigs were talking about killing the President. Torres said he make several trips between Miami and New Orleans in connection with the Garrison investigation. He said he was helping "in the public interest" without pay only expense money. He declined to discuss a report that Oswald had visited Miami to talk to Cubans. Torres was a member of the invasion brigade. He now is military coordinator of tis veterans organization called Brigade 2506.

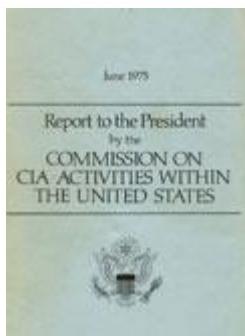
ALBERTO FOWLER

Alberto Fowler, a Cuban veteran of the Bay of Pigs who was Director of International Relations for the City of New Orleans, was an investigator for New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. Alberto Fowler reported to BRINGUIER on the progress of the investigation. [FBI 62-109060-4514; FBI LHM 5.8.67 New Orleans; CIA 1229-514] In January 1967 BRINGUIER contacted the New Orleans Field Office of the CIA.

Lloyd Ray related that the only purpose for this contact was to advise CIA that many Latin Americans are of the opinion that the assassination of President Kennedy was the result of a conspiracy including LEE HARVEY OSWALD and right-wing elements of the

USA. BRINGUIER want to advise CIA that the U.S. is losing this phase of its propaganda war in Latin America, and made suggestions to CIA for instituting changes and in the United States Government's propaganda program to counteract the growing aforementioned belief by Latin Americans concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. [NARA FBI 124-10058-10055 2.3.67]

THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION



In January 1975, President Ford, in response to allegations of CIA wrong-doing, asked Vice President Nelson Rockefeller to appoint a blue ribbon panel to study the CIA. The Rockefeller Commission suppressed the truth about the Dealey Plaza tramps. After the Rockefeller Commission issued its Report, Nelson Rockefeller was accused of having blocked his own probe. Rockefeller told the Associated Press: "We've done a good job, no stones have been left unturned, and no punches pulled. I don't think there is very much that hasn't been uncovered and discussed in this report." Attorney David Belin, a former Warren Commission Counsel, was appointed Chief

Counsel of the Rockefeller Commission. Belin was not going to second guess himself on the Kennedy assassination, and on April 5, 1975, he told *The New York Times* that his panel had discovered no "credible evidence" that the CIA had any involvement in assassination of President Kennedy. The Commission members:

John T. Connor was a member of the Rockefeller Commission. John T. Connor was the Chief Executive Officer of the Allied Chemical Corporation. John J. McCloy had been a Director of Allied Chemical. From 1942 to 1947, John T. Conner served as General Counsel of the Office of Scientific Research and Development; as a Air Combat intelligence officer, U.S. Marine Corps; Counsel to the Office of Naval Research; and special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal. John T. Connor was an attorney with Cravath, Swaine and Moore, and had been a Director of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. [Bird, Kai *The Chairman* Simon & Shuster 1992 p15] Connor died in October 2000.



C. Douglas Dillon was a member of the Rockefeller Commission. C. Douglas Dillon was a former member of the OSS, and was an Ambassador to France, and an Under-secretary of State under President Dwight Eisenhower. In 1960 Mr. Dillon told the AFL-CIO World Affairs Conference of the dangers of Communism, rejecting "peaceful co-existence." "The primary issue today is nothing less than the survival of free men in a free civilization." Later in the same speech he qualified this my saying that the United States must be strong but ready to negotiate. [NYT 1.14.75] In 1961 he became Secretary of the Treasury, and was head of the United States Secret Service in November 1963. C. Douglas Dillon was

Chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1972 to 1975, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and president of Dillon, Read & Co.

Lane Kirkland was a member of the Rockefeller Commission. He had a B.S. from the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University. He was the Treasurer of the AFL/CIO. Lane Kirkland worked indirectly for the Agency for International Development through the American Federation for Free Labor Development. In 1973, Nelson Rockefeller appointed Lane Kirkland to his Commission on Critical Choices for Americans. He was President of the AFL/CIO until 1995. Lane Kirkland was asked about reports that the CIA had channeled money to the AFL/CIO activities overseas. He replied that he knew nothing about it and would be opposed to it.



Lyman L. Lemnitzer was a member of the Rockefeller Commission. He was Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1960 to 1962. In the capacity he received daily briefings from the CIA. Between 1963 and 1969 he was Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, heading the military forces of NATO. Lemnitzer called the release of the Pentagon Papers a traitorous act. Lyman Lemnitzer, born August 29, 1899, died on November 12, 1988.



Edgar F. Shannon was a member of the Rockefeller Commission. He was a former President of the University of Virginia, where former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, James Schlesinger, had taught political science. The University of Virginia returned *Coup D'Etat in America* to Third Press because it was "unsuitable for our library."



Erwin N. Griswold was NIXON'S former Solicitor General. As Solicitor General, he defended the NIXON Administrations use of wiretaps without court orders in cases of subversion, but lost the case before the Supreme Court. He also defended the Government's attempts to prevent publication of the Pentagon Papers. In an interview in August 1969 in the Christian Science Monitor, he said "I think its terribly important that any repressive forces of society...be thoroughly and carefully kept under public control, with the ultimate responsibility back to top government officials."

Former United States **President Ronald Reagan** was a member of the Rockefeller Commission. While serving as the governor of California, in April 1970, in a speech in Yosemite, California, he suggested that "if it takes a bloodbath the silence militant campus demonstrators let's get it over with." In May 1973 Reagan stated in discussing the Watergate affair: "They did something that was stupid and foolish and was criminal -- it was illegal, illegal is a better word than 'criminal' because I think 'criminal' has a different connotation." He said the Watergate burglars were "well meaning" individuals who were "not criminals at heart."



THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION AND 544 CAMP STREET

The allegation regarding the 544 Camp Street notation on *Crimes Against Cuba* and OSWALD'S connection to HUNT was indirectly submitted to the Rockefeller Commission. The Commission stated:

Testimony was offered purporting to show CIA relationships with OSWALD. It was stated, for example, that HOWARD HUNT, as a CIA employee, engaged in political activity with elements of the anti-Castro Cuban community in the United States on behalf of the CIA prior to the April 1961 Bay of Pigs operation. In connection with those duties, it was further alleged that HUNT was instrumental in organizing the Cuban Revolutionary Council, and that the Cuban Revolutionary Council had an office in New Orleans. Finally, it was claimed that OSWALD lived in New Orleans from April to September 1963, and that a pamphlet prepared and distributed by OSWALD on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee during that period indicated that the office of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was situated in a building which also was the address of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans. Each of these statements is substantially true...It was therefore implied that HUNT could have had contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the Spring or Summer of 1963.

The Rockefeller Commission suggested other relevant facts had been omitted:

It is not mentioned, for example, that OSWALD made up the Fair Play for Cuba Committee pamphlets; that the address he stamped on the pamphlets was never a Fair Play for Cuba Committee office; that he fabricated a nonexistent Chapter of the New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a nonexistent President of the Committee, and a nonexistent office for it; that the building in question was a former office, rather than a current office, of an anti-Castro organization when OSWALD made up his pamphlets, and that OSWALD had tried to infiltrate the anti-Castro organization. No evidence was presented that HUNT ever met OSWALD during the Spring or Summer of 1963.

The Rockefeller Commission argued that because OSWALD'S organization was bogus, it was irrelevant that he used 544 Camp Street as his address. A bogus organization that used a notorious right-wing address should have been regarded with suspicion. The Rockefeller Commission, however, reasoned that everything else about OSWALD'S Fair Play for Cuba Committee was fraudulent, so it should have come as no surprise that the 544 Camp Street address was fraudulent as well. Out of the hundreds of thousands of different street numbers and addresses in New Orleans, why did he choose 544 Camp Street as a ghost address for his ghost committee? The Commission contended that 544 Camp Street was already a former office of the Cuban Revolutionary Council at the time that OSWALD used the address on his leaflet, some time between his arrival in New Orleans on April 25, 1963, and his departure in late September 1963. Guy Banister and David Ferrie, however, were still there.

THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION AND THE TRAMPS

As this *Coup D'Etat in America* went to press in 1975, the Rockefeller Commission on CIA domestic activities released its report. As expected, it stated that there was no "credible evidence" of CIA participation in the John F. Kennedy assassination. Rather than conducting an investigation of its own (using its resources as a Presidential Commission), the panel chose only to evaluate the various allegations of CIA-complicity presented to it by essentially volunteer witnesses, some of whom were ill-equipped to handle questions raised by a panel led by an attorney as steeped in the Warren Report as David Belin. Curiously shirking its responsibilities, the Commission expected witnesses and the general public to bear the burden of proof of rumored allegations. Its obvious objective was to defend not re-examine the Warren Report. In its nineteen page section concerning the Kennedy assassination, the Commission hardly used any of the abundant pieces of evidence used in *Coup*.

The Rockefeller Commission:
Chapter 19
Allegations Concerning the
Assassination of President Kennedy

Allegations have been made that the CIA participated in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. Two different theories have been advanced in support of those allegations. One theory is that E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis on behalf of the CIA personally participated in the assassination. The other is that the CIA had connections with Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby or both of them and that those connections somehow led to the assassination. The Commission staff has investigated these allegations. Neither the staff nor the Commission undertook a full review of the Report of the Warren Commission. Such a task would have been outside the scope of the Executive Order establishing this Commission, and would have diverted the time of the Commission from its proper function. The

investigation was limited to determining whether there was any credible evidence pointing to CIA involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy.

A. The Theory That Hunt and Sturgis Participated in the Assassination

The first of the theories involves charges that E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis, both convicted of burglarizing the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate in 1972, were CIA employees or agents at the time of the assassination of the President in 1963. It is further alleged that they were together in Dallas on the day of the assassination and that shortly after the assassination they were found in a railroad boxcar situated behind the "grassy knoll," an area located to the right front of the Presidential car at the time of the assassination.

Under this theory Hunt and Sturgis were allegedly in Dallas on November 22, 1963, and were taken into custody by the police, then were mysteriously released without being booked, photographed or fingerprinted by the police—although they were allegedly photographed by press photographers while they were being accompanied to the Dallas County Sheriff's office.

It is further contended that the persons shown in these press photographs bear "striking resemblances to photographs taken of Hunt and Sturgis in 1972...These purported facts are cited as the basis for a possible conclusion that CIA personnel participated in the assassination of President Kennedy, and, at least inferentially, that the CIA itself was involved. The Commission staff investigated the several elements (If this theory to the extent deemed necessary to assess fairly the allegation of CIA participation in the assassination. The findings of that investigation follow.

Findings

I. The Allegation that Hunt and Sturgis Were CIA Employees or Agents in 1963

E. Howard Hunt was an employee of the CIA in November 1963. He had been an employee of the CIA for many years before that and he continued to be associated with the (until his retirement in 1970. Throughout 1963 he was assigned to duty in Washington, D.C., performing work relating to propaganda operations in foreign countries. His duties included travel to several other cities in the States, but not to any place in the South or Southwest. He lived with his family in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area throughout that year and his children attended school there,

Frank Sturgis was not an employee or agent of the CIA either in 1963 or at any other time. He so testified under oath himself, and a search of CIA records failed to discover any evidence that he had ever been employed by the CIA, or had ever served it as an agent, informant or operative. STURGIS testified that he had been engaged in various 'adventures' relating to Cuba, which he believed to have been organized and financed by the CIA. He testified that he had given information directly and indirectly, to Federal Government officials, who, he believed were acting for the CIA. He further testified, however, that at no time did he engage in activity having to do with the assassination of President Kennedy, on behalf of the CIA or otherwise.

Frank was involved in such unsavory activities, that he termed "skull-duggery" the CIA would never put him on their payroll as a CIA Agent but would use him on a contractual basis. STURGIS was a CIA and FBI informant. Numerous documents previously cited proved this. How could the Rockefeller Commission have missed these hundreds of CIA reports generated by BARKER that concerned information supplied to him by STURGIS?

2. The Allegation That Hunt and Sturgis Were Together in Dallas on the Day of the Assassination

Hunt and Sturgis testified under oath to members of the Commission staff. They both denied that they were in Dallas on the day of the assassination. Hunt testified that he was in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area throughout that day, and his testimony was supported by two of his children (a son who is nine years old could not recall if his parents were present or absent that day; the fourth) and youngest Hunt child was not born then. Mrs. Hunt is now deceased) and a former domestic employee of the Hunt family. Sturgis testified that he was in Miami, Florida throughout the day of the assassination, and his testimony was supported by that of his wife and a nephew of his wife. The nephew, who was then living with the Sturgis family, is now a practicing attorney in the Midwest.

With the exception of the domestic employer of the Hunt family all witnesses directly supporting the presence of Hunt and Sturgis in Washington, D.C. and Miami, Florida on the day of the assassination are family members or relatives. Less weight can be assigned to the testimony of such interested witnesses if there is substantial evidence to the contrary. In the absence of substantial conflicting evidence, however the testimony of family members cannot be disregarded.

The Hunt family maid, Mary Trainer, was like part of the family and was willing to lie for her employer.

Hunt testified that he had never met Frank Sturgis before they were introduced by Bernard Barker in Miami in 1972. Sturgis testified to the same effect except that he did not recall whether the introduction had taken place in late 1971 or early 1972. Sturgis further testified that while he had often heard of "Eduardo," a CIA political officer who had been active in the work of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in Miami prior to the Bay of Pigs operation in April 1961 he had never met him and did not know until 1971 or 1972 that "Eduardo" was E. Howard Hunt. Sturgis had also been active in anti-Castro groups in the Miami area before, during and after Hunt's assignment on the political aspects of the Bay of Pigs project in 1960 and early 1961.

Other testimony linked Hunt to Sturgis at a date earlier than 1971. One witness asserted that Sturgis is a pseudonym; that his name is Frank Fiorini and that he took the name Sturgis from a fictional character (Hank Sturgis) in a novel written by Hunt in 1949. (*Bimini Run*). Sturgis testified that his name at birth was Frank Angelo Fiorini; that his mother's maiden name was Mary Vona; that his father's name was Angelo Anthony Fiorini; that his parents were divorced when he was a child; that his mother subsequently remarried a man named Ralph Sturgis; and that at his mother's urging he legally changed his name in Norfolk Virginia, sometime in the 1950's, to take the last name of his stepfather.

A search of the relevant court records disclosed that a petition was filed on September 23, 1952, in the Circuit Court of the City of Norfolk (Virginia) pursuant to which a Frank Angelo Fiorino petitioned to change his name to Frank Anthony Sturgis. The petition recited that his mother had divorced his father about 15 years previously and had married one Ralph Sturgis, that he had been living with his mother all of his life, that his mother was known as Mary Sturgis, and that his stepfather also desired him to change his name to Sturgis. An order of the Court, was entered on September 23, 1952 (the same date as the petition) changing his name to Frank Anthony Sturgis. The order appears in the records of the Circuit Court of the City of Norfolk, Virginia. In the petition and the order relating to the change of name, Fiorini was misspelled as Fiorino.

In the light of this documentary evidence, no weight can be given to the claim that Sturgis took his present name from a character in a Hunt novel—or that the name change was associated in any way with Sturgis' knowing Hunt before 1971 or 1972.

It is, in fact, more likely that Hunt took the name of his character from Sturgis rather than vice versa; When a real person adopts the name of a popular fictional character (for example, Saul Bellow's Moses Herzog) he tends to use the exact name. On the other hand, a novelist who models his hero after a real person (who has no objections to being fictionalized) will tend to modify the person's name slightly. Thus Helen Bess

might become Elaine Bess. Or better yet, the author might use the model's nickname or other similar names. If Hunt knew the then Frank Fiorini well, he would know that Frank's mother was called Mrs. Sturgis. "Frank Sturgis" would immediately suggest itself as an ideal name for the character, and H(Fr)ank Sturgis the perfect fictionalization of it. Three years later, in 1952, Fiorini did change his name to Frank Sturgis. HUNT eventually told his son St. John that he met FRANK STURGIS in the early 1960's.

The personnel, payroll and travel records of the CIA were checked with respect to E. Howard Hunt. Daily attendance records for the period are no longer available because they are destroyed in the ordinary course of the Agency's records disposal system three years after completion of the audit for each year. What records remain, including annual leave, sick leave, and travel records, disclose that Hunt had no out-of-town travel associated with his employment in the month of November 1963. He used no annual leave and eleven hours of sick leave in the two-week pay period ending November 23, 1963. The exact date or dates on which the sick leave was taken could not be ascertained. There is some indication; however, that some of these eleven hours of sick leave may have been taken by Hunt on November 22, 1963. He testified that, on the afternoon of that day, he was in the company of his wife and family in the Washington, D.C., area, rather than at his employment duties. That was a Friday, and therefore a working day for employees at the CIA. Hunt could not recall whether he was on duty with the CIA on the morning of that day.

Because Sturgis was never an agent or employee of the CIA, the Agency has no personnel, payroll, leave or travel records relating to him.

In examining the charge that Hunt and Sturgis were together in Dallas on the day of the assassination, the investigators were handicapped by the fact that the allegation was first made in 1974, more than ten years after the assassination. Evidence which might have been available at an earlier time was no longer available. Contacts with relatives, friends, neighbors or fellow employees (who might have known of the whereabouts of Hunt and Sturgis on that particular day) could not be recalled. Some of these persons are now dead. Finally, records which might have been the source of relevant information no longer exist.

It cannot be determined with certainty where Hunt and Sturgis actually were on the day of the assassination. However, no credible evidence was found which would contradict their testimony that they were in Washington, D.C., and Miami Florida, respectively.

This frank admission is significant. November 22, 1963 is not exactly a day people forget. HUNT and STURGIS testified they were in Washington and Miami respectively on November 22, 1963 and no witnesses but "family members or relatives" (with the exception of HUNT'S maid) backed them up. The Panel admits that "less weight can be

assigned to the testimony of such interested witnesses" and goes on to disclose HUNT may have been on sick leave from the CIA on November 22, 1963. HUNT could also "not recall" if he was at CIA that morning. No one even testified to having reached HUNT at home that day by telephone. This sounds mighty suspicious to me.

3. The Allegation That Hunt and Sturgis Were Found Near the Scene of the Assassination and Taken to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office

This allegation is based upon a purported resemblance between Hunt and Sturgis on the one hand, and two persons who were briefly taken into custody in Dallas following the assassination.

The shooting of President Kennedy occurred at about 12:30 p.m., Dallas time, on November 22, 1963, while the Presidential motorcade was passing Dealey Plaza as it headed generally westward on Elm Street. Witnesses to the shooting gave the police varying accounts of where they thought the shots had come from. On the basis of the sound of the shots, some believed that they had come from the Texas School Book Depository building (TSBD), which was behind and slightly to the right of President Kennedy when he was hit. Others thought the shots had come from other directions. Law enforcement officials understandably conducted a widespread search for evidence relating to the assassination.

Several hours after the shooting officers of the Dallas Police Department checked all railroad freight cars situated on tracks anywhere in the vicinity of Dealey Plaza. About six or eight persons, referred to as "derelicts," were found in or near the freight cars. These persons were taken either to the nearby Dallas County Sheriff's office, or to the Dallas Police Department for questioning. All were released without any arrest records being made, or any fingerprinting or photographing being done by the authorities.

The eight derelict figure makes sense. There was HUNT, STURGIS and CHRIST the Gedney, Abrams, Doyle and finally John Francis Elrod and Daniel Wayne Douglas.

Among the six or eight "derelicts" found in the vicinity of the freight cars were three men who according to the arresting officers were found in a boxcar about one-half mile south of the scene of the assassination. They were taken to the Sheriff's office by the Dallas police officers, who walked northward along the railroad tracks to a point west of the Texas School Book Depository, then north to Houston Street and back south to the Sheriff's office. This somewhat circuitous route was actually the most convenient one available, according to the Dallas policemen. As the police and the "derelicts" passed the TSBD building and headed for the Sheriff's office, they were photographed by several press photographers on the

scene. Copies of five of the photographs showing the "derelicts" were submitted to the Commission's staff as evidence.

A witness who volunteered his testimony stated on the basis of hearsay that the three "derelicts" in question were found in a boxcar situated to the near northwest of the assassination scene, which would have been to the right front of the Presidential car at the time of the shooting. Between the area in which that boxcar was claimed by this witness to be located and that part of Elm Street where the assassination occurred was a "grassy knoll."

It was alleged by other witnesses (who were associated with the first witness and who also volunteered testimony) that a bullet fired from the area of that "grassy knoll" struck President Kennedy in the head. It was also claimed by the same witnesses that one of the three photographed "derelicts" bears a "striking" facial resemblance to E. Howard Hunt and that another of them bears a "striking" facial resemblance to Frank Sturgis. Finally, it was alleged that if those two "derelicts" were, in fact, Hunt and Sturgis, and if the President was in fact struck by a bullet fired from his right front, the CIA would be shown to be implicated in the killing of President Kennedy.

The photographs of the "derelicts" in Dallas have been compared with numerous known photographs of Hunt and Sturgis taken both before and after November 23, 1963. Even to non-experts it appeared that there was, at best, only a superficial resemblance between the Dallas "derelicts" and Hunt and Sturgis. The "derelict" allegedly resembling Hunt appeared to be substantially older and smaller than Hunt. The "derelict" allegedly resembling Sturgis appeared to be thinner than Sturgis and to have facial features and hair markedly different from those of Sturgis.

The witnesses who testified to the "striking resemblance" between the "derelicts" and Hunt and Sturgis were not shown to have any qualifications in photo identification beyond that possessed by the average layman. Their testimony appears to have been based on a comparison of the 1963 photographs of the "derelicts" with a single 1972 photograph of Sturgis and two 1972 photographs of Hunt.

Over fifty photographs taken of Hunt and Sturgis both before and after November 22, 1963, were submitted to the FBI photographic laboratory for a comparison with all known photographs of the "derelicts." (The FBI assembled a complete set of all photographs of the "derelicts" taken by the three photographers known to have photographed them.) The comparison was made by FBI Agent Lyndal Shaneyfelt, a nationally recognized expert in photo identification and photo analysis.

The report of Agent Shaneyfelt, embodied in a Report of the FBI Laboratory dated April 21, 1975 and signed by Clarence M. Kelley, Director of the FBI concluded that "neither E. Howard nor Frank Sturgis appear as any of the three 'derelicts' arrested in Dallas, Texas, as shown in the photographs submitted."

With respect to Hunt it was found that he had a much younger appearance, a smooth and tightly contoured chin, and a more angular or pointed chin compared with the "derelict" in question. The latter was much older, had a chin with protruding pouches and a more bulbous nose.

With respect to Sturgis even more distinguishing characteristics were observed. Sturgis looked like a Latin, whereas the "derelict" had the general appearance of a Nordic. Sturgis had very black, wavy hair—and the "derelict" had light or blond and straighter hair. Sturgis had a rather round face with square chin lines: the "derelict" had an oval face with a more rounded chin. Sturgis and the "derelict" had markedly different ratios between the length of their noses and the height of their foreheads. They also had different ear and nose contours.

Hunt is approximately five feet nine inches tall, and Sturgis is approximately five feet eleven inches tall. The FBI laboratory made an on-site study in Dallas, using the cameras with which the photographs of the "derelicts" were originally taken: it concluded from the study that the "derelict" allegedly resembling Hunt was about five feet, seven inches tall, and that the "derelict" allegedly resembling Sturgis was about six feet two inches tall, with a one inch margin for error in each direction. The difference between the heights of the two "derelicts" was therefore about seven inches, while the difference between Hunt's height and that of Sturgis is only about two inches.

The photographs of the "derelicts" in Dallas have been displayed in various newspapers in the United States on national television programs, and in the April 28, 1975 issue of Newsweek magazine. But no witnesses have provided testimony that either of the "derelicts" was personally known to be Hunt or Sturgis—and no qualified expert was offered to make such identification.

We stand by the photo analysis that we had done by Genner and Fahey. The reader can draw his own conclusions. Note that Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, the FBI agent who did the photo comparison study for the Panel also did a majority of the photo-analysis for the Warren Commission. The FBI's height study claims Hunt is 5'9" (Hunt says he is 5'8" in his resume) and Sturgis is 5'11" (Canfield found he was about 6'1"). They reported the tramps were 5'7" and 6'2" with a one inch margin for error in either direction.

B. The Theory That the CIA Had Relationships with Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby

The second theory advanced in support of allegations of CIA participation in the assassination of President Kennedy is that various links existed between the CIA, Oswald and Ruby. Lee Harvey Oswald was found by the Warren Commission to be the person who assassinated the President. Jack Ruby shot and killed Oswald two days after the President's assassination. There is no credible evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby was ever employed by the CIA or ever acted for the CIA in any capacity whatever, either directly or indirectly.

Testimony was offered purporting to show CIA relationships with Oswald and Ruby. It was stated, for example, that E. Howard Hunt, as an employee of the CIA, engaged in political activity with elements of the anti-Castro Cuban community in the United States on behalf of the CIA prior to the Bay of Pigs operation in April 1961. In connection with those duties, it was further alleged that Hunt was instrumental in organizing the Cuban Revolutionary Council and that the Cuban Revolutionary Council had an office in New Orleans. Finally, it was claimed that Lee Harvey Oswald lived in New Orleans from April to September 1963, and that a pamphlet prepared and distributed by Oswald on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee during that period indicated that the office of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was situated in a building which was also the address of the New Orleans office of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. Each of these statements is substantially true, but many other relevant facts disclosed in the Warren Commission Report are omitted. It is not mentioned, for example, that Oswald made up the Fair Play for Cuba Committee pamphlets; that the address he stamped on the pamphlets was never an office of that Committee; that he fabricated a non-existent New Orleans Chapter of the Committee, a non-existent President of that Committee, and a nonexistent office for it; that the building in question was a former office, rather than a current office, of an anti-Castro organization when Oswald made up his pamphlets, and that Oswald had tried to infiltrate the anti-Castro organization.

It was therefore implied that Hunt could have had contact with Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans during the spring or summer of 1963. No evidence was presented that Hunt ever met Oswald, or that he was ever in New Orleans in 1963, or that he had any contact with any New Orleans office of the Cuban Revolutionary Council.

Hunt's employment (word with the CIA indicated that he had no duties involving contacts with Cuban exile elements or organizations inside or outside the United States after the early months of 1961. This was more than two years before Oswald went to New Orleans in April 1963 and

more than a year before Oswald returned to the United States from the Soviet Union, where he had lived for almost three years.

An example of the testimony relating to an alleged relationship between the CIA and dad; Ruby consisted of a statement that Frank Sturgis was engaged in a series of revolutionary activities among Cuban exiles in the United States in the 1950's and 1960's and that the CIA also sponsored and organized anti-Castro activities among Cuban exiles in the United States in 1959 and the early 1960's.

It was further stated that someone once reported to the FBI that Jack Ruby had engaged in supplying arms to persons in Cuba in the early 1950's in association with a former Cuban President, Carlos Prio, and that Frank Sturgis also had connections with Carlos Prio during the 1950's and 1960's. In addition, it was alleged that Frank Sturgis was at one time (before he escaped from Cuba in June 1959) director of gambling and gaming establishments in Havana for the Castro government, and that in August or September, 1959 Jack Ruby made a trip to Havana at the invitation of a friend who had interests in gambling establishments in Cuba and the United States. Moreover both Sturgis and Ruby were alleged to have had connections with underground figures who had interests in the United States and Cuba. From this group of allegations, the witness inferred that Sturgis and Ruby could have met and known each other—although no actual evidence was presented to show that Ruby or Sturgis ever met each other.

Even if the individual items contained in the foregoing recitations were assumed to be true it was concluded that the inferences drawn must be considered farfetched speculation insofar as they purport to show a connection between the CIA and either Oswald or Ruby. Even in the absence of denials by living persons that, such connections existed, no weight could be assigned to such testimony. Moreover, Sturgis was never an employee or agent of the CIA...

The same witness testified that E. Howard Hunt was Acting Chief of a CIA station in Mexico City in 1963, implying that he could have had contact with Oswald when Oswald visited Mexico City in September 1963. Hunt's service in Mexico City, however, was twelve years earlier—in 1950 and 1951—and his only other CIA duty in Mexico covered only a few weeks in 1960. At no time was he ever the Chief, or Acting Chief, of a CIA station in Mexico City. Hunt and Sturgis categorically denied that they had ever met or known Oswald or Ruby. They further denied that they ever had any connection whatever with either Oswald or Ruby.

Conclusions

Numerous allegations have been made that the CIA participated in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The Commission staff investigated these allegations. On the basis of the staff's investigation, the Commission concluded there was no credible evidence of any CIA involvement.

The report stated:

Oswald made up the FPCC leaflets" (true); "The address he stamped on the pamphlets was never an office of that committee... that he fabricated a non-existent New Orleans chapter" (true); "that the building in question was a former office...(of the CRC) when he made up his pamphlets..." (The propaganda section of the CRC had been discontinued in early 1962 according to 544's landlord in CE1414 but the convert section—Smith, Bannister, Ferrie stayed on. Ostensibly the entire CRC had "disbanded" months before Oswald arrived in New Orleans but in reality it was still operating. Finally the Panel states that "Oswald had tried to infiltrate the anti-Castro organization" presumably the CRC. Actually, he allegedly tried to infiltrate the DRE.

SENATOR RICHARD SCHWEIKER



The New York Times reported on October 20, 1975: "Senator Richard Schweiker Predicts Collapse of Warren Report." In May 1976 the Senate Intelligence Committee voted to recommend a Congressional investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Senator Richard Schweiker hired Gaeton Fonzi as an investigator. David Marston, an aide to Senator Richard Schweiker, worked with Gaeton Fonzi. In the Summer of 1976 David Marston suggested that this researcher be assigned several interns to correlate telephone numbers in the National Archives JFK Record Group. This position, however, never materialized.

REAGAN AND SCHWEIKER

Former Rockefeller Commission member Ronald Reagan stunned the Republican Party Convention on July 26, 1976, and broke with tradition, when he named Senator Richard Schweiker as his Vice Presidential running mate, before the delegates had made their decision. Senator Schweiker said he accepted this invitation because he believed this ticket could unify the Republican Party since Schweiker was considered a liberal Republican. *The New York Times* interviewed more than a dozen political analysts, and none of them outside of the Reagan - Schweiker camp, felt Ronald Reagan's cause would be helped by this move. Reagan was denounced by numerous conservative Republicans for this selection. Reagan was not nominated that year, and it was widely believed that his choice of Senator Schweiker as a running mate was responsible.

JOHN P. SEARS

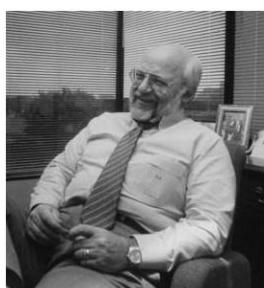
John P. Sears persuaded Ronald Reagan to choose Senator Schweiker as his Vice



Presidential running-mate. From 1965 to 1966 Sears worked for the law firm of NIXON, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander and Mitchell. He was a member of NIXON'S staff from 1966 to 1969, and became a Deputy Counsel to the President from 1969 to 1970. John P. Sears served as NIXON'S liaison to Vice President Spiro Agnew. NIXON suspected him of leaking information to the press, and placed him under 24-hour surveillance and tapped his telephone. NIXON considered

entrapping Sears by allowing him to see "some material from Guam." [Wise, D. American Police State p57] From 1970 to 1975 John P. Sears was a partner in Charles Colson's law firm, Gadsby & Hannah. In May 1973 Sears surfaced as the attorney for John Caufield at the Watergate Hearings. He managed Reagan's Presidential campaign in 1976. From 1977 to 1984, Sears worked in Baskin & Sears. Baskin & Sears received \$500,000 from 1981 to 1984 from the Government of South Africa.. In 1984 the city of Pittsburgh threatened to drop its lucrative contract with Baskin & Sears because of its representation of South Africa. Baskin dropped the contract with South Africa, however, Sears split off and formed his own firm, taking the South African account with him. Sears became known as the chief lobbyist for South Africa. He managed Reagan's Presidential campaign in 1980. When Sears was fired as Reagan's campaign manager, in early 1980, Reagan asked William Casey to take over for him. Reagan appointed Casey Director of the CIA.

ED ROLLINS



Another figure associated with Ronald Reagan was Edward J. Rollins. Rollins was the son of a Navy-shipyard electrician in Vallejo, California. He attended California State University, where he excelled at boxing. In 1969 he worked as a student-activities coordinator at Washington University, Saint Louis, Missouri. In this capacity he worked closely with the FBI in identifying members of the anti-Vietnam war movement. He testified before a Grand Jury inquest that resulted in the conviction of several students for anti-war activity. In 1972 Rollins worked for NIXON. In 1985 Rollins defended the Reagan

Administration's connection to Teamster official Jackie Presser. [Moldea, *Dark Victory*, 1986 page 346] In 1989 Rollins was chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee. In 1992 Ed Rollins hurt the Presidential campaign of H. Ross Perot, when he resigned as his campaign manager.

On November 10, 1993, Rollins told a number of Washington media correspondents that when he head Governor Christine Todd Whitman's New Jersey gubernatorial campaign he used \$500,000 to bribe black ministers to encourage black voters to take a powder on election day. [Wash. Post 11.11.93] He later said he had lied about this.

After Senator Schweiker became associated with Ronald Reagan, his investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy ceased. Gaeton Fonzi attributed Senator Richard Schweiker's loss of interest in the Kennedy assassination to the Senator's failure to be appointed to the Permanent Intelligence Oversight Committee. John Sears, who convinced Reagan to nominate Senator Schweiker as Vice President was more closely connected to RICHARD NIXON than he was to Ronald Reagan. Was NIXON, who had by this time resigned, behind Schweiker's nomination? Was it an attempt to get Schweiker off the Kennedy assassination case? Did the CIA have any communication with Sears?

HEMMING ON THE COVER-UP

"If it was an amateur operation it wouldn't have been covered up. They'd have been nailed. The only reason for the cover up, was to hide the professionals. These are people who have used before, and have been used since."